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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 44

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY DAVID MACLEAN, FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Lead, Buffalo Robes, &c.

8 tons **PIG LEAD,**
19 bales **BUFFALO ROBES,**
150 barrels old Monongahela
WHISKEY,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather:
Cap, Printing, & Wrapping Paper,
And Bonnet Boards,

A constant supply, from the manufactory of Sharpless & Co. for sale by

Ekin & Ledlie,
Corner of Market and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1825.—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.

James Hughes Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pans, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1824.—tf

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets

ALSO ON GROUND RENT

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H Holdship.

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DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "goes amid clothes look'd'moist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Pantaloons* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eoly

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
BY WHOLESALE.

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HAS REMOVED from he Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS, 3-4 ditto, Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colors he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes, which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.

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To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

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Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

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AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

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Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

We are authorized to state, that Captain James R. Butler
is a candidate for the Office of
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OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY
May 27, 1825—te.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to the provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3 190]

Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts.
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Have their Office in Fourth St
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15 1824—tf

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

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Commission Merchants,

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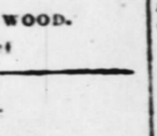

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls MOLASSES,
50 " MACKAREL,
50 bags TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS.—For sale as above
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pa. made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth* day of *August* next, for the hearing us and our creditors at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh—at which time and place you may attend if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Cool,
Coal Digger, St. Clair township.
Peter Cool,
Coal Digger, St. Clair township.
Thomas Gillilan,
Laborer Pittsburgh
Robert Wallace,
Farmer Penn township.
Allegheny county, July 14, 1825.—gw.

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.

Wm. Robinson.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y Hyson TEA,
very superior.

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2 fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD. do.
Loaf and New Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on [illegible]

R Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf

☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment of plain, moukled and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh March 11 1825—tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable PLANTATION whereon he now lives, near Noblestown, in Fayette township, Allegheny county. It contains 260 acres. There are about 150 acres cleared. There is a good orchard and an abundance of meadow. The buildings are a good frame house, kitchen, barn, stabling, sheds, spring house, smoke house, &c.—Also, a good stone STILL HOUSE, with every fixture necessary for immediate operation. Two families may be accommodated on this place, as there is a second improvement on it, suitable for a small family, consisting of a good house, small barn, and spring house. The place is well watered, and the land is of a good quality.

Also, a PLANTATION containing about 130 acres, situated in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, Esq on Chartier's Creek. The land is first rate. The improvements are, a good farm house, kitchen, stable, &c. This place might be made very valuable. There are excellent coal banks on both places. For terms apply to JAMES ADAMS, Esq Pittsburgh or to

William Herdman.
July 22, 1825—3t*

To my Creditors

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that said Court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next*, at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John P. Skelton,
Late Druggist of the City of Pittsburgh.
July 15, 1825*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that the subscriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the Acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors: the said Court have appointed the *third Monday in August* next, at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

David Matthews.
Hatter, St. Clair township.
July 15, 1825—3t*

FOR SALE,
Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bowman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

Henry Miller.
July 1—tf

To our Creditors

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of August next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

Richard Geary,
Of Pittsburgh Carpenter.
James Wilson,
Of Elizabeth township, Nailer.
July 22, 1825.—3t.m.

R. L. KEEN & CO.
HAVE ON HAND
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE.
Queens-ware, Stationary.
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Allegany county Maryland, about 6 o'clock this morning, the 6th of July,

GEORGE H. DRAKE,

A citizen of said county, who was committed to jail in May last, for the murder of *Bennet Mathey*. DRAKE is in height about five feet eleven inches, or six feet, of slender figure, his face sharp, and at all times pale, but rendered still more so by his recent confinement. His age cannot be correctly stated, but supposed to be from twenty seven to thirty. The circumstances under which the alleged murder upon Athey was committed, are such as to call loudly upon every citizen for the utmost exertions in order to the re apprehension of him. Whoever will apprehend and deliver him to me in Cumberland, or secure him in some convenient jail, so that I get him, shall receive of me a reward of thirty dollars, if apprehended within ten miles, or if at any greater distance, or out of the state, the above reward of fifty dollars.

Wm. M'Mahon,
Sheriff of Allegany county, Md.
July 6, 1825—[15 -3t]

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.
Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum*.

April 1, 1825—1y

NOTICE.

I WILL receive WRITTEN PROPOSALS until the first of August next, to furnish

One Hundred Cords of Hickory Wood,

At the Arsenal near this city; to be delivered as it may be required.

H Johnson, *A Q M*
Pittsburgh, June 15 1825—3t.

FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SELL HIS

Livery Establishment,

IN Fourth-street, consisting of SIXTEEN HORSES, FOUR GIGS, TWO BAROUCHES, ONE HACKNEY COACH, and SIX SLEIGHS, all in good order, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved Notes at ninety days. They will be sold to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.

Wm. Graham, Jr.
Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1823—tf

Walter Fortune & Sons,
SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

May 13—6mo.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

COPPER AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Slaters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J Howard,
Robert Rodgers.
April 22, 1825.—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms.

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass.

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,
Is in the West corner of the Diamond.
Dec 31, 1824—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences hereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING* and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casing in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 26—tf

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Moon township, May 6, 1825.

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Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec. 3 t90]

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts.

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50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS.—For sale as above
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that we have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pa. made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth* day of *August next*, for the hearing us and our creditors at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh—at which time and place you may attend if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Cool,
Coal Digger, St. Clair township.
Peter Cool,
Coal Digger, St. Clair township.
Thomas Gillilan,
Laborer Pittsburgh
Robert Wallace,
Farmer, Lime township.

Allegheny county, July 15, 1825.—gw.

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.

Wm. Robinson.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y Hyson TEA, very superior.

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2 fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD do.
Loaf and New Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on reasonable terms.

R Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf

☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH

FLINT GLASS-WORKS

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment of plain, moukled and cut Glass, which is very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable PLANTATION whereon he now lives, near Noblestown, in Fayette township, Allegheny county. It contains 260 acres. There are about 150 acres cleared. There is a good orchard and an abundance of meadow. The buildings are a good frame house, kitchen, barn, stabling, sheds, spring house, smoke house, &c.—Also, a good stone STILL HOUSE, with every fixture necessary for immediate operation. Two families may be accommodated on this place, as there is a second improvement on it, suitable for a small family, consisting of a good house, small barn, and spring house. The place is well watered, and the land is of a good quality.

Also, a PLANTATION containing about 130 acres, situated in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, Esq. on Chartier's Creek. The land is first rate. The improvements are, a good farm house, kitchen, stable, &c. This place might be made very valuable. There are excellent coal banks on both places. For terms apply to JAMES ADAMS, Esq. Pittsburgh, or to

William Herdman.
July 22, 1825—3t*

To my Creditors

TAKE NOTICE.—That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that said Court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next*, at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John P. Skelton.
Late Druggist of the City of Pittsburgh.
July 15, 1825*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that the subscriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the Acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors: the said Court have appointed the *third Monday in August next*, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

David Matthews.
Hatter, St. Clair township.
July 15, 1825—3t*

FOR SALE,

Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are

a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F Bauman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

Henry Miller.
July 1—tf

To our Creditors

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of August next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

Richard Geary,
Of Pittsburgh, Carpenter.
James Wilson,
Of Elizabeth township, Nailer.
July 22, 1825.—3t.

R. L. KEEN & CO.

HAVE ON HAND

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queen-ware, Stationary.

And a few dozen Thumps's

BEST QUALITY SICKLES;

Which they offer at very reduced prices, for

CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Allegany county Maryland, about 6 o'clock this morning, the 6th of July,

GEORGE H. DRAKE,

A citizen of said county, who was committed to jail in May last, for the murder of *Bennet M Athey*. DRAKE is in height about five feet eleven inches, or six feet, of slender figure, his face sharp, and at all times pale, but rendered still more so by his recent confinement. His age cannot be correctly stated, but supposed to be from twenty seven to thirty. The circumstances under which the alleged murder upon Athey was committed are such as to call loudly upon every citizen for the utmost exertions in order to the re apprehension of him. Whoever will apprehend and deliver him to me in Cumberland, or secure him in some convenient jail, so that I get him, shall receive of me a reward of thirty dollars, if apprehended within ten miles, or if at any greater distance, or out of the state, the above reward of fifty dollars.

Wm. M'Mahon,
Sheriff of Allegany county, Md.
July 6, 1825—[15 —3t]

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets; where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.

Wood St. between First and Second sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $150 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825—1y

NOTICE.

I WILL receive WRITTEN PROPOSALS until the first of August next, to furnish

One Hundred Cords of Hickory Wood,

At the Arsenal near this city; to be delivered as it may be required.

H Johnson, *A Q M*
Pittsburgh, July 15, 1825—3t.

FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SELL HIS

Livery Establishment,

IN Fourth-street, consisting of SIXTEEN HORSES, FOUR GIGS, TWO BAROUCHES, ONE HACKNEY COACH, and SIX SLEIGHS, all in good order, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved Notes at ninety days. They will be sold to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.

Wm. Graham, Jr.
Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
WARTAN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1825—tf

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

May 13—6mo.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm J Howard,
Robert Rodgers.
April 22, 1825—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass.

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences hereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITE-WASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz —

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	4
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casing in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 25—tf

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1825.

BIOGRAPHY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE BUTLERS.

From the beginning of the Revolution until the present day, it is confidently believed that few families have rendered more important military services to their country, than the Butlers. There were, during the revolutionary war, five brothers of them in the American army, all of whom were active and brave officers. Richard and William were Colonels, Thomas, a Captain, Pierce and Edward, Lieutenants. In the ensuing Indian war, Richard Butler, then a Brigadier-General, laid down his life, in defending this, at that time a frontier country, from the merciless tomahawk and scalping knife of the savages. In the same action in which he fell, Thomas Butler, then a Major, was very severely wounded, and was, with much difficulty, carried from the fatal field, by the personal and dangerous exertions of his youngest brother, Captain Edward Butler.

During the late war, the children of these men were neither inactive nor undistinguished.

Robert Butler, second son of Col. Thomas Butler, was Deputy Adjutant-General of the North Western Army, and afterwards Adjutant-General of General Jackson's army.

Thomas L. Butler, one of the sons of Pierce Butler, was a Captain and Dep. Qr. Master of Jackson's army, during the Creek campaign, and at Orleans.

William O. Butler, another son of Pierce, was a volunteer in Captain Hart's company, at the river Raisin, and was slightly wounded. He was afterwards a Captain in the 44th regiment, and one of Jackson's Aids at New-Orleans.

Captain James R. Butler, the only surviving son of General Richard Butler, well known by his gallant services at Mississinewa and Fort Meigs.

It is both pleasant and useful to renew the recollection of the events of our Revolution. Our attachment to the liberty and happiness of our country must surely be strengthened by a frequent reference to the dangers and sufferings by which it was secured. As Pennsylvanians, we must derive a peculiar pleasure from a review of the services of the Pennsylvania line, to which the Butlers belonged during a greater part of the war. Under this impression, I have thought it worth while to glean, from the various and scattered archives of our civil and military history, such facts and incidents in relation to the services of the Butlers, as may be relied upon, and to publish them, to amuse a leisure hour of some of my fellow-citizens. In doing this, I shall state nothing upon dubious authority, but shall, in all cases, refer to history or public documents. This mode, I am aware, will be tedious, but it will also be authentic and satisfactory.

THOMAS BUTLER, the father of the five brothers above mentioned, was born in Dublin, in Ireland, in the year 1719, where he married and remained until after the birth of his third son, in 1746. It is not known precisely what year he came to America; but it must have been previous to 1760, as in that year his fourth son, Pierce, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. From that time, he continued quietly and industriously pursuing his trade as a gunsmith, until some time after the commencement of the revolutionary war.

RICHARD BUTLER,

Was the eldest son of Thomas Butler, Sr. He was born in the Parish of St. Bridgets, Dublin, on the 1st of April, 1743, and came with his father to America sometime between the years 1745 and 1760. I know not how his youthful days were spent, but as early as 1773 he discovered symptoms of that daring enterprise which characterised his future life. From a private journal kept by himself, it appears that he was then engaged with several Mingoes in a hunting expedition, which proceeded as far west as Vincennes, on the Wabash, where they arrived on the 16th of August. Having remained here several days, refreshed themselves with the *luxuries* of that miserable place, and had several talks with the French inhabitants and Piankashaw Indians, they returned to Pennsylvania, after a long and fatiguing, but very successful, hunting excursion. Richard and William engaged in these hunting expeditions annually, sometimes together, and sometimes separately, but always on the joint account. In these excursions, they obtained a knowledge of the Indian manners and mode of warfare, which, as we shall find hereafter, was highly serviceable.

I have not been able to ascertain when Richard Butler first received an appointment in our revolutionary army. Lee, in his memoirs of the Southern Department, in a biographical sketch of the life of General Morgan, annexed to the first volume of that work, page 390, observes: "In the spring of 1777, a select rifle corps was formed, out of others in the army, to be commanded by him, (Colonel Morgan,) seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, and Major Morris, of New-Jersey, two officers of high talents, and specially qualified for the enterprising service to which they were assigned. Morgan and his riflemen were singularly useful to Washington; but our loss of Ticonderoga, and the impetuous advance of Burgoyne, proclaimed so loudly the gloomy condition of our affairs in the north, that the General, who only thought of the public good, deprived himself of Morgan, (17th August, 1777,) and sent him to Gates, where he was persuaded his services were more required."

Shortly after the arrival of Col. Morgan's regiment at the head-quarters of the northern army, the great and decisive battle of the 19th of September, 1777, was fought. The following account of this action is given by Marshal, in his life of Washington, vol. 3, pages 290–1.

"On the night of the 17th of September Burgoyne encamped within four miles of the American army, and the next day was employed in repairing the bridges between the two camps. This was effected with some loss, and about noon on the 19th, general Gates was informed, that the enemy was advancing in full force on his left, where Arnold commanded.

Colonel Morgan was detached to observe their motions, and to harass them as they advanced. He soon fell in with their piekets in front of their right wing, which was commanded by general Burgoyne in person. The piekets were composed chiefly of Indians, Canadians, and provincials, and being attacked sharply by Morgan, were soon driven in. A strong corps was brought up to support them, and after a severe encounter, Morgan in turn, was compelled to give way. Reglecott was ordered to assist him, and the action soon became more general. An attempt was made to gain the right flank of the British lines, but finding it covered by a brigade under general Fraser, the attack was changed to the left of the right wing, where it was made with great animation. Re-enforcements were continually brought up; and about four in the afternoon, Arnold, with nine continental regiments, and Morgan's corps, was completely engaged with the whole right wing of the British army. The conflict was extremely severe, and only terminated with the day. At dark, the Americans retired to their camp, and the British, who had found great difficulty in maintaining their ground, lay all night on their arms, within about half a mile of the field of battle.

"Each army claimed the victory, and each believed itself to have beaten, with only part of its force, nearly the whole of the enemy. The advantage, however, considering every circumstance, was decidedly with the Americans. In the present state of things, to fight without being beaten was, on their part, victory; while, on the part of the enemy, to fight without a decisive victory was defeat. The Indians, who found themselves beaten in the woods by Morgan, and restrained by Burgoyne from scalping and plundering the unarmed; who saw before them the prospect of a great deal of hard fighting without profit, grew tired of the service, and deserted in great numbers. With reason therefore this action was celebrated through the United States, and considered as the precursor, of the total ruin of the invading army."

The American loss was between 3 and 400 killed and wounded, and the British loss, according to their own account, exceeded 500.

In all subsequent actions until the surrender of Burgoyne, Col. Morgan's corps was active and efficient, and was more feared by the British General, than any other portion of the American army. At least, General Gates was of that opinion, and expressed it in his correspondence with the Commander in Chief, which is referred to by Marshal, in his Life of Washington, vol. 3, pages 280–1.

"So soon as the battle of the 19th of September (1777) had been fought, and the superiority of Gates been ascertained, a superiority which it was not doubted would every day increase, general Washington supposed that Burgoyne would return to Ticonderoga, and that the situation of the northern army would enable Gates to spare him Morgan's rifle corps; a corps which the then moving situation of the British army in Pennsylvania would have rendered of peculiar importance to him. As this request was not in the peremptory style of an order, but a compliance with it, notwithstanding the hard pressure of superior numbers on the army opposed to sir William Howe, was submitted to the discretion of Gates; he chose to retain the regiment. "Since the action of the 19th ultimo," says his letter to the commander in chief, dated the fifth of October, "the enemy have kept the ground they occupied the morning of that day, and fortified their camp. The advanced sentries of my pickets are posted within shot, and opposite those of the enemy. Neither side has given ground an inch. In this situation your excellency would not wish me to part with the corps the army of general Burgoyne is most afraid of." Two days afterwards was fought their last battle, in which this corps, as in that of the 19th, rendered conspicuous service."

That Butler was an active and efficient officer in this campaign, is evident from the following expressions used by Col. Lee, in his account of a gallant affair in which Butler commanded, on the 26th June, 1781, and of which we will give the official account in its chronological order:—"The American General (Lafayette) detached, on the 26th, Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania line, the *renowned second and rival of Morgan at Saratoga.*"

Shortly after the surrender of Burgoyne, Morgan's corps was ordered to retrace its steps, and rejoin the army at Whitemarsh, near Philadelphia, where he arrived on the 18th of November, 1777. On the 21st, Lieut. Col. Richard Butler, with one hundred and seventy of the rifle corps, was ordered to join the forces under General Green, in Jersey. When Butler joined Green, (on the night of the 22d Nov.) Cornwallis had taken post on a point of land which makes into the Delaware, called Gloucester, entirely under cover of the guns of his shipping, where he was embarking the baggage and plunder which he had collected for Philadelphia. Less than three days after Butler's arrival, an attack was made on their pickes guard, which is thus noticed by Marshal, vol. 3, page 201.

"To attack him in this situation would have been little less than madness, and he manifested no disposition to leave it. About one hundred and fifty men of Morgan's rifle corps under lieutenant colonel Butler, and an equal number of militia under the marquis de La Fayette, who still served as a volunteer, attacked a picket consisting also of about three hundred men, and drove them with the loss of twenty or thirty killed, and a great number wounded, quite into their camp; after which, the Americans retired without being pursued.

The marquis, who was said by general Greene to search for danger, was charmed with the conduct of this small detachment. "I found the riflemen," said that nobleman in a letter to general Washington, "above even *their* reputation, and the militia above all expectations I could have formed of them."

Shortly after this affair, the following letter was written to Lieut. Col. Butler, by order of General Washington. During Lafayette's visit in Pittsburgh, this letter was shewn to him, when he paid a high compliment to the memory of Richard Butler.

"*Head-Quarters, 29 November, 1777.*

"*Dear Sir,*—It is with the greatest pleasure that I follow his Excellency's orders, in acquainting you that he desires his thanks should be made to the officers and soldiers of the brave detachment of Riflemen under your's and Major Morris's command. The General is very sensible of the alacrity and gallant conduct they showed, the 25th instant, in having attacked and repulsed with a great loss, an enemy much superior in number and force. I congratulate you and them, Sir, for having so well deserved his approbation.

With the greatest affection and esteem, I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

The Marquis de LAFAYETTE,
Brig. Gen.

Lieut. Col. Butler.

Immediately after this affair, the British evacuated Gloucester, and Washington ordered Lieut. Col. Butler to rejoin him at Whitemarsh, which he did on the 5th of December, 1777. On the evening previous, Sir Wm. Howe moved out of Philadelphia with his whole force, determined to make a grand attack on the American army. On the 7th, a partial action took place, of which Marshal, in his Life of Washington, vol. 3, pages 289, 290–1, says,

"Having continued the whole day reconnoitring the right, sir William Howe changed his ground in the course of the night, and moving to his right along the hills, took a very advantageous position, about one mile in front of the American left. The next day, he inclined still further to his right, and in doing so approached still nearer the left wing of the army. Supposing a general engagement to be certainly approaching, Washington detached Gist with some Maryland militia, and Morgan with his rifle corps, to attack the flanking and advanced parties of the enemy. A sharp action ensued, in which major Morris of Jersey, a very brave officer in Morgan's regiment, was mortally wounded, and twenty-seven of his men were killed and wounded. A small loss was also sustained in the militia. The parties first attacked were driven in, but the enemy re-enforcing in numbers, and general Washington being unwilling to move from the heights in order to come to an engagement on the ground which was the theatre of the skirmish, declined re-enforcing Gist and Morgan, who, in their turn, were compelled to give way. The loss of the British in this expedition, as stated in the official letter of general Howe, rather exceeded one hundred, in killed, wounded, and missing; and was principally sustained in the skirmish of the seventh, in which major Morris fell."

From this time until the last of December, Butler was actively engaged with detachments of riflemen, and some of Lee's cavalry, in scouring the country. He took a number of prisoners, but no event of importance occurred. On the 17th Dec. 1777, the following entry is made in the private journal of Col. Richard Butler.

"17th Dec. My promotion to the 9th Pennsylvania regiment having come to hand, I can no longer act under Col. Morgan as a Lieutenant Colonel, though I have done it all summer, not knowing of my being appointed Colonel until now. The service requiring some exertion, the General begged I would stay with Col. Morgan until the enemy would go into the city, and as the Colonel had the general direction of all the troops on the lines, he very politely gave me the command of the rifle corps, to which Capt. Anderson attached his company."

On the 29th of Dec, the enemy retired to the city of Philadelphia. On the 31st Dec. Col. Butler observes—

"The officers of the rifle corps made a very handsome and friendly entertainment for me, and in strong terms expressed their sorrow for losing me from their corps and their approbation of my conduct while amongst them, though it made them happy that I was (as they said) deservedly promoted to the command of a regiment.

"Jan. 1st, 1778. I took my leave of the officers of the rifle corps, and dined with the officers of my own, the 9th Pennsylvania regiment."

The 9th regiment was one of those which composed Wayne's Brigade. Lee in his Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, gives the following character of the troops which composed this brigade—

"Wayne had a constitutional attachment to the decision of the sword, and this cast of character had acquired strength from indulgence, as well as from the *native temper of the troops he commanded.* They were known by the designation of the line of Pennsylvania; whereas they might have been with more propriety called *the line of Ireland.* Bold and daring they were impatient and refractory, and would always prefer an appeal to the sword to a toilsome march. The General and his soldiers were singularly fitted for close and stubborn action, hand to hand in the centre of the enemy." vol. 2. page 209.

The bold and daring temper of the troops, was not checked by the addition of a soldier, like Richard Butler, to their number; reckless of danger and ambitious of distinction, he would more likely incite than restrain their impetuous courage. So that we find him always prompt and willing to execute any enterprise with which he was entrusted, and always more anxious to seek than to avoid danger.

[*To be continued.*]

Mauch Chunk.—This is the name of a village, in Northampton County, on the Lehigh River, and near the inexhaustible Coal Mines of that region. Mr. Charles Miner, editor of the Village Record, has lately visited this place, and published an account of his journey, in three numbers. The first is introductory, the last contains notes explanatory; the second, containing the body of the work, is so very interesting and satisfactory, that we copy it entire.

From the Village Record.

JOURNEY TO MAUCH CHUNK.

The first large and elegant building is ATHERTON'S HOTEL; his garden is below the mountains; the foundation of the building is laid among the rocks in that precipitous mountain, and room is just left for a road between the house and the river. Three stories high, upon my word! and those double piazzas give it an airy and agreeable appearance.

We found the house excellent; the beds good, the tables well spread; Mr. and Mrs. Atherton intelligent and obliging, and desirous to render their guests at home and happy. The lower rooms are devoted to business men chiefly—the sitting parlor and dining room are on the second floor. As we had been detained by business on the road it was near sunset before we arrived, but our impatience to see would admit no delay, and we walked up through the town. Several hundred buildings gradually open to your view—the streets were thronged by a multitude like a crowded wharf—the rapid dash of the saw mills; the hammers of the boat builders, the "Gee Bright" of the lumber carters, the "Whoe come hither" of the coal haulers, and the combination of a thousand other sounds "stun the glad ear," and you stand and gaze and wonder if it be possible that all this can have been created within seven years. If such a town and place of business had grown up in New-York in that time, it would have been told, repeated, echoed and re-echoed until we all should have been led to wonder at the enterprising people, and to regret that Pennsylvania was fast asleep. We venture to say that nothing in New-York surpasses it—in the growth of any village—or the important business created or concentrated in one spot.

The saw mills run day and night, one set of hands working from noon to midnight, the other from midnight to noon. But night closed upon us, and after a supper of trout, the golden speckled fish of the mountain streams, we retired to sound repose.

Saturday morning the 29th—rose early and went on board a coal boat which was about to sail.

Observing on the eastern shore of the river, extensive works like a long wharf or battery, I was told it was a place in which logs, brought from the great swamp, up the Lehigh, are kept. A laughable mistake was made last year by a Philadelphia print, which stated it to be a pen capable of holding ten thousand *hogs.* This was a step towards converting timber into bacon, rapidly, without the trouble of extracting the Pyroligneous acid.

The cry of "Are you all ready?"—"All ready," was followed by the craft being pushed from the wharf, and we commenced our morning voyage. A plain looking gentleman had just stepped on board to whom we were introduced, not by name, but as the superintendent. We were flattered by his politeness, and as we descended he explained every thing that attracted our attention. His manner was extremely simple and unpretending, but we found his remarks so intelligent and peculiar, that I was led to take the first opportunity to ask aside, of some one "Who is that gentleman?" "Mr. White, the superintendent"—was the reply. It had been many years since I had seen Mr. W. and expecting to find in the parent of all these great designs, a good deal more of state, I had not recognized him at first in our plain but polite voyager.

By means of the dams and sluice gates an artificial fresh can be formed every day sufficient to carry boats to the Delaware. The effect of passing through the sluices is fine; the glassy surface of the water in the dam, and the slow movement of the boat contrasted with the rush—and foam—and roar of waters through the sluices which you are approaching; the bending of the boat as it descends—the swiftness of your speed, out running the stream, and leaving a vacuum for a moment at the stern, which, as the head of the boat strikes the eddy below, is followed in turn by a rush of the stream against the stern, as if it would overwhelm you. Our boat was formed of seven separate boats, or compartments, of equal size, fastened together with hinges; the middle or any other section, might be stove, cast off—the others fastened again and the voyage proceed without difficulty—the contrivance is simple and admirable. Our boat was 157 feet long, 16 wide, and carried 58 tons of coal.

It would require a more ingenious mechanist than myself at once to be able to explain the manner of letting down, and raising again, the sluice gates. A man on a platform on shore turns a lever of six feet long, (like the handle of a common coffee mill that you hold in your lap) half way round; this movement opens a valve which lets the water in under the gate—the gate descends so as to form an opening of 20 feet wide in the dam, three or four feet below the top of it, and presents a smooth floor over which the water flows, and the boat glides in safety.—The man on the platform turns the lever back, the valve is closed—the gate ascends and resumes its station, the dam soon fills and the water pours over the top—a cataract in one wide sheet. The contrivance, making the water open and shut the gates, appeared to me to be very simple and ingenious.

We passed down the river about two miles through several sluices. Wishing the boatmen a pleasant voyage, we returned to Atherton's to a breakfast which would have done credit to the best table in the city.

Immediately after our coffee we took the carriage, and accompanied by Mr. White, rode out to the great coal mine. The badness of the coal road, formerly, may be judged of when I mention that among my contracts for hauling coal, in 1814, the price fixed was 4½ dollars a ton if the whole was drawn by a certain time; or, otherwise 4 dollars: the distance nine miles. The goodness of the present road may be imagined by the fact, that coal is hauled for 62½ cents per ton. Such a road, I presume to say, there is not in the whole world! It is of itself worth a ride to Mauch Chunk to see. The mountain rises a thousand feet, the ascent of the road is graduated so as just to overcome that height in the distance. It is made of pounded stone, broken by a machine worked by water power. Our horses, from its smoothness, advanced upon it with a spirit, as if they were on descending ground. Napoleon is praised for the Simplon road over the Alps; and justly so; but considering his means as the absolute chief of the greatest nation in Europe, I doubt whether he has more merit than the gentleman under whose direction this road was formed. We met the teams coming in, some with two, and others with three wagons, drawn by 4 or 5 horses, carrying besides the weight of wagons from six to eight tons; or from 1½ to two tons for each horse. Most of the wagons have cast iron wheels; all of them have broad rims, and no two wheels in the same wagon track alike, but they are so arranged as to roll over a sufficient part of the road, to make it perfectly smooth. The weight of such immense loads drawn by four horses speaks most eloquently for good roads and broad wheeled wagons.—The Company have a furnace, cast their own wheels, and furnish them to those who come to haul coal for them. Would it not be worth while for the Lancaster turnpike Co to do so? The wheels might be kept at each end of the road, and fitted to the common axletree of a country wagon, the change would not be much trouble; the gain to the carter, the Co. and the public, would be immense.

The mine itself is a wonder of the world; it is one of the greatest natural curiosities in America: On the highest point of the highest mountain in the Kittatinny ridge, the indications of coal are abundant over a large tract, the mine is open to the north; as you enter, it presents an amphitheatre of 100 feet wide and 500 feet long. It is worked on several benches, and the coal is broken out by bars, picks and wedges, often in pieces of a ton weight at a time. The depth of the coal is unknown; it is now worked 40 feet, and in boring they have gone down 20 feet further and left off in coal. The groups of black, but hardy and cheerful workmen, were interesting. The whole mine is under the direction of a general; the different companies are commanded by captains. This difference of rank operates powerfully to keep order and facilitate the work. The hope of promotion in these offices of peace and increased pay, is a strong stimulus to the faithful discharge of duty—I have said it often, and repeat it here—This mine is worth a voyage across the Atlantic to see.

Returning, we left our carriage near the road side, about two miles from the river, and descended on foot to the place where the company are tunneling the mountain. Coal has been discovered on the north side of the ridge. It would be several miles to bring it round the point of the hill to Mauch Chunk, and the Company have projected and are executing a tunnel 600 feet through the mountain, calculated to strike the coal. It is about 16 feet wide, and 12 feet high; a double set of hands work at it, from 12 to 12; they are now about 300 feet advanced, and progress about a foot a day, through solid rock; there is no affectation of bustle about it, nor any despondency; the distance is exactly known; means are fitly proportioned to the end. The time of getting through is foreseen, unless, indeed, the excavation should become easier, when it may be done in a less number of days; and the value of the result has been duly ascertained. There is something elevating to the mind, to witness the operation of vast plans, wisely conceived, and going into execution by appropriate means, with certainty; and in the midst of what, to a common mind, would, without explanation, seem like a chaos and visionary speculation, to see order, and the most beneficial results to issue. A fog rail way is made into the tunnel to facilitate carrying out the rock and earth that is to be removed.

After our return we visited the boat building house—the place for weighing and unloading the coal—the foundry—the smitheries—the perpetual lime kiln—the new steam boats building—and on our way we passed through different streets, one of which, built directly over Mauch Chunk creek, is a neat row of two story buildings, numbered on each side, as in Sansom's row, and has quite a city effect. To describe every thing that is curious, would be to describe every thing we saw, and would be impossible. We ran from sight to sight with childish wonder and delight. The teams are driven under an iron arch way, and the wagon is stopped on a floor by an ingenious adjustment of levers, this floor is the bottom of a scale, and by small weights, an ounce weighing an hundred, the load is weighed in a minute, and the carter drives on. A few rods further, he drives on another floor, and stops, it is a circular rail way, and the wagon is turned round without any strain or effort; the ground now descends a little, and the wagon is backed a rod, when the horses being taken off, rings are fastened round each hub, to which chains are fastened, and by machinery turned by a horse, the whole load is raised twelve feet, and emptied into the great reservoir, with the ease that a farmer unloads a horse cart of apples. The reservoir has a bottom lined with sheet iron, is an inclined plane, and projects over the water; under this boats come, and are loaded with the utmost facility.

There is not a starling in the great state of New-York, but what is taught to cry "Rochester, Rochester," and to tell the wonders of that thriving village. It is well, and Mauch Chunk has scarcely been heard of; but if the works which have been done, and the ingenuity displayed at Mauch Chunk, had taken place in New-York, the whole union would have resounded with it, and we, Pennsylvanians, should have raised our hands in wonder at the enterprise of that extraordinary people! I do not mean to complain of the New-Yorkers, they are right. But it is just that we should look at home; realise the works that are going on in our own state, and do justice to the enterprise and talents of our own citizens.

And here, before I take leave of this interesting place, permit me to say, that while the Lehigh Navigation Company, and the Lehigh Coal Company, have the name of doing these things, the merit of the noble conception displayed in the great and various plans exhibited, and the accurate and successful engineering, is due to JOSIAH WHITE, a modest, unassuming man, but of sterling worth, expansive mind, bold and fearless enterprise, tempering and directing all with clear views, exact knowledge, and liberal science. His partner in the superintendency, Mr. HAZARD, I have not the pleasure to know, and do not mean to detract a whit from his unquestionable merits. He is acknowledged to be an able coadjutor.

Foreign News.

Philadelphia July 20.—The Topaz arrived at Boston, brings London papers to the 11th of June, and Queen Mab, arrived at New-York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 14th.

The first tract ever published upon America, being the celebrated letter of Columbus, was sold by public auction in London, to the Duke of Buckingham for 33*l* 12*s*. It was long supposed to have been lost, and was unknown to Robertson when he wrote his history of America.—There were two editions printed, one with a date, and the other without.

The enormous sum of Two Thousand Guineas was offered to Madame Pasta, if she would have engaged to remain and sing at the King's Theatre exclusively, for the remainder of the season. Her engagement at Paris forced her to depart, and to forego the tempting offer.

The Marquis of Hastings had returned to England, and is to succed the Marquis Wellesley as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Huskisson had given notice in the House of Commons, that in consequence of the rejection of the corn warehousing bill by the other house, he should bring forward another measure upon that subject.

A letter from a British officer, dated at Chitagong, Feb. 4th, speaks confidently of a speedy termination of hostilities with the Burmese and of the British being able to negociate a treaty on their own terms.

A bill for establishing the Provincial Bank in Ireland, has passed both houses of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Mr Hume presented a petition, from Crail (Scotland) to prevent the immolation of widows in the East Indies.—Not less than 3,400 widows had been returned during the last year, as having sacrificed themselves on the dead bodies of their husbands in the single province of Bengal; but the real number might be estimated at 10,000!

The Liverpool Mercury of the 10th says—South American commerce has gone on progressing, during the three years that it has freely existed, in the proportions of 32. 43, 58.—What a demonstration of the advantages of freedom and free trade!

The Bill admitting Canada wheat on a duty of 5*s* per quarter, passed the House of lords, after being so amended as to limit its operation to one year.

Accounts which appear to be authentic, state that the Greeks have obtained some important victories.

On the 11th of May, the Greek fleet, commanded by the brave Canaris who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favored by a southerly wind, attacked the Egyptians. Canaris threw himself among them and was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of their frigates, two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way, fire was communicated through the whole fleet. The consequence was the destruction of more than *sixty vessels* burnt, sunk and run ashore. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

In the early part of May, a great battle was fought in the neighborhood of Navarin, in which the Greeks were completely victorious. More than 3000 of their enemies were left dead on the field. A Leghorn letter of May 30, says—"official accounts of this event, have been published at Hydra. Odysee has been given up to the Greek government."

Odessa, (Russia) May 20.

Vessels that are arriving here, from Constantinople, to take cargoes of wheat, bring us dates from that city, to the 15th inst.

The vessel of the captain Pacha, narrowly escaped being burnt, and is ashore near Gallipoli. This accident is attributed to the bad organization of the crew. They also bring the news of the death of Mohemet Ali Pacha, Vice Roy of Egypt, which information it is said was brought by a courier from Alexandria on the 13th, but this we think, wants confirmation.

Odessa, May 20.

The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene, and sent to Napoli de Romani. It is said the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of this island.

Trieste, May 25.

We continue to receive letters confirming the intelligence we communicated to you on the 20th instant, and we have the pleasure further to inform you, that after the naval engagement which took place off Candia on the 29th of April, between a division of the Egyptian fleet and our vessels, under Miaulis, the Turks tried their fortune once more, in endeavoring to go to the assistance of Ibrahim Pacha, but they were overtaken near Modon by our brave Admiral, who did not hesitate to attack them, and obtained, as usual, a complete victory over them. We will, however, give you the affair as related to us by an Austrian captain, who has just arrived in our port from Alexandria, and who says that this second engagement took place on the 12th inst.—The above mentioned captain, was, on that day, a few miles distant from Modon and Coron; towards noon he heard a heavy firing, which lasted till midnight. At that time he was about twenty miles from Modon, and heard five following times five dreadful explosions, and he then saw great flames and considerable smoke in the Gulf of Modon, which made him suppose that several ships of war had been destroyed. On the next day, (13th May) in the morning, he saw from afar eight Greek vessels, which hoisted their pendants in sign of victory, but, unfortunately, as the weather was bad, he could not reach them to have any communication with them, and consequently he could not give us any further information.

Sore Backs.—Maj. Long, in the "Expedition to the source of St. Peter's," lately published, says: "Our horses were sometimes chafed by the saddle. After having tried many applications, we found none that succeeded so well as white lead moistened with milk. After we had left the settlements, sweet oil was used as a substitute for milk. Whenever the application was made in the early stage of the wound, we have found it to be very efficacious. Two ounces of white lead sufficed for the whole of our party during more than a month."

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1825.

BIOGRAPHY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE BUTLERS.

From the beginning of the Revolution until the present day, it is confidently believed that few families have rendered more important military services to their country, than the Butlers. There were, during the revolutionary war, five brothers of them in the American army, all of whom were active and brave officers. Richard and William were Colonels, Thomas, a Captain, Pierce and Edward, Lieutenants. In the ensuing Indiam war, Richard Butler, then a Brigadier-General, laid down his life, in defending this, at that time a frontier country, from the mercilless tomahawk and scalping knife of the savages. In the same action in which he fell, Thomas Butler, then a Major, was very severely wounded, and was, with much difficulty, carried from the fatal field, by the personal and dangerous exertions of his youngest brother, Captain Edward Butler.

During the late war, the children of these men were neither inactive nor undistinguished.

Robert Butler, second son of Col. Thomas Butler, was Deputy Adjutant-General of the North Western Army, and afterwards Adjutant-General of General Jackson's army.

Thomas L. Butler, one of the sons of Pierce Butler, was a Captain and Dep. Qr. Master of Jackson's army, during the Creek campaign, and at Orleans.

William O. Butler, another son of Pierce, was a volunteer in Captain Hart's company, at the river Raisin, and was slightly wounded. He was afterwards a Captain in the 44th regiment, and one of Jackson's Aids at New-Orleans.

Captain James R. Butler, the only surviving son of General Richard Butler, well known by his gallant services at Mississinewa and Fort Meigs.

It is both pleasant and useful to renew the recollection of the events of our Revolution. Our attachment to the liberty and happiness of our country must surely be strengthened by a frequent reference to the dangers and sufferings by which it was secured. As Pennsylvanians, we must derive a peculiar pleasure from a review of the services of the Pennsylvania line, to which the Butlers belonged during a greater part of the war. Under this impression, I have thought it worth while to glean, from the various and scattered archives of our civil and military history, such facts and incidents in relation to the services of the Butlers, as may be relied upon, and to publish them, to amuse a leisure hour of some of my fellow-citizens. In doing this, I shall state nothing upon dubious authority, but shall, in all cases, refer to history or public documents. This mode, I am aware, will be tedious, but it will also be authentic and satisfactory.

THOMAS BUTLER, the father of the five brothers above mentioned, was born in Dublin, in Ireland, in the year 1719, where he married and remained until after the birth of his third son, in 1746. It is not known precisely what year he came to America; but it must have been previous to 1760, as in that year his fourth son, Pierce, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. From that time, he continued quietly and industriously pursuing his trade as a gunsmith, until some time after the commencement of the revolutionary war.

RICHARD BUTLER,

Was the eldest son of Thomas Butler, Sr. He was born in the Parish of St. Bridgets, Dublin, on the 1st of April, 1743, and came with his father to America sometime between the years 1746 and 1760. I know not how his youthful days were spent, but so early as 1773 he discovered symptoms of that daring enterprise which characterised his future life. From a private journal kept by himself, it appears that he was then engaged with several Mingoes in a hunting expedition, which proceeded as far west as Vincennes, on the Wabash, where they arrived on the 16th of August. Having remained here several days, refreshed themselves with the *luxuries* of that miserable place, and had several talks with the French inhabitants and Piankashaw Indians, they returned to Pennsylvania, after a long and fatiguing, but very successful, hunting excursion. Richard and William engaged in these hunting expeditions annually, sometimes together, and sometimes separately, but always on the joint account. In these excursions, they obtained a knowledge of the Indian manners and mode of warfare, which, as we shall find hereafter, was highly serviceable.

I have not been able to ascertain when Richard Butler first received an appointment in our revolutionary army. Lee, in his memoirs of the Southern Department, in a biographical sketch of the life of General Morgan, annexed to the first volume of that work, page 390, observes: "In the spring of 1777, a select rifle corps was formed, out of others in the army, to be commanded by him, (Colonel Morgan,) seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, and Major Morris, of New-Jersey, two officers of high talents, and specially qualified for the enterprising service to which they were assigned. Morgan and his riflemen were singularly useful to Washington; but our loss of Ticonderoga, and the impetuous advance of Burgoyne, proclaimed so loudly the gloomy condition of our affairs in the north, that the General, who only thought of the public good, deprived himself of Morgan, (17th August, 1777,) and sent him to Gates, where he was persuaded his services were more required."

Shortly after the arrival of Col. Morgan's regiment at the head-quarters of the northern army, the great and decisive battle of the 19th of September, 1777, was fought. The following account of this action is given by Marshal, in his life of Washington, vol. 3, pages 250-1.

"On the night of the 17th of September Burgoyne encamped within four miles of the American army, and the next day was employed in repairing the bridges between the two camps. This was effected with some loss, and about noon on the 19th, general Gates was informed, that the enemy was advancing in full force on his left, where Arnold commanded.

Colonel Morgan was detached to observe their motions, and to harass them as they advanced. He soon fell in with their pickets in front of their right wing, which was commanded by general Burgoyne in person. The pickets were composed chiefly of Indians, Canadians, and provincials, and being attacked sharply by Morgan, were soon driven in. A strong corps was brought up to support them, and after a severe encounter, Morgan in turn, was compelled to give way. A regiment was ordered to assist him, and the action soon became more general. An attempt was made to gain the right flank of the British lines, but finding it covered by a brigade under general Frazer, the attack was changed to the left of the right wing, where it was made with great animation. Re-enforcements were continually brought up; and about four in the afternoon, Arnold, with nine continental regiments, and Morgan's corps, was completely engaged with the whole right wing of the British army. The conflict was extremely severe, and only terminated with the day. At dark, the Americans retired to their camp, and the British, who had found great difficulty in maintaining their ground, lay all night on their arms, within about half a mile of the field of battle.

"Each army claimed the victory, and each believed itself to have beaten, with only part of its force, nearly the whole of the enemy. The advantage, however, considering every circumstance, was decidedly with the Americans. In the present state of things, to fight without being beaten was, on their part, victory; while, on the part of the enemy, to fight without a decisive victory was defeat. The Indians, who found themselves beaten in the woods by Morgan, and restrained by Burgoyne from scalping and plundering the unarmed; who saw before them the prospect of a great deal of hard fighting without profit, grew tired of the service, and deserted in great numbers. With reason therefore this action was celebrated through the United States, and considered as the precursor, of the total ruin of the invading army."

The American loss was between 3 and 400 killed and wounded, and the British loss, according to their own account, exceeded 500.

In all subsequent actions until the surrender of Burgoyne, Col. Morgan's corps was active and efficient, and was more feared by the British General, than any other portion of the American army. At least, General Gates was of that opinion, and expressed it in his correspondence with the Commander in Chief, which is referred to by Marshal, in his Life of Washington, vol. 3, pages 280-1.

"So soon as the battle of the 19th of September (1777) had been fought, and the superiority of Gates been ascertained, a superiority which it was not doubted would every day increase, general Washington supposed that Burgoyne would return to Ticonderoga, and that the situation of the northern army would enable Gates to spare him Morgan's rifle corps; a corps which the then moving situation of the British army in Pennsylvania would have rendered of peculiar importance to him. As this request was not in the peremptory style of an order, but a compliance with it, notwithstanding the hard pressure of superior numbers on the army opposed to sir William Howe, was submitted to the discretion of Gates; he chose to retain the regiment. "Since the action of the 19th ultimo," says his letter to the commander in chief, dated the fifth of October, "the enemy have kept the ground they occupied the morning of that day, and fortified their camp. The advanced sentries of my pickets are posted within shot, and opposite those of the enemy. Neither side has given ground an inch. In this situation your excellency would not wish me to part with the corps the army of general Burgoyne is most afraid of." Two days afterwards was fought their last battle, in which this corps, as in that of the 19th, rendered conspicuous service."

That Butler was an active and efficient officer in this campaign, is evident from the following expressions used by Col. Lee, in his account of a gallant affair in which Butler commanded, on the 26th June, 1781, and of which we will give the official account in its chronological order:—"The American General (Lafayette) detached, on the 26th, Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania line, the *renowned second and rival of Morgan at Saratoga.*"

Shortly after the surrender of Burgoyne, Morgan's corps was ordered to retrace its steps, and rejoin the army at Whitemarsh, near Philadelphia, where he arrived on the 18th of November, 1777. On the 21st, Lieut. Col. Richard Butler, with one hundred and seventy of the rifle corps, was ordered to join the forces under General Green, in Jersey. When Butler joined Green, (on the night of the 22d Nov.) Cornwallis had taken post on a point of land which makes into the Delaware, called Gloucester, entirely under cover of the guns of his shipping, where he was embarking the baggage and plunder which he had collected for Philadelphia. Less than three days after Butler's arrival, an attack was made on their picket guard, which is thus noticed by Marshal, vol. 3, page 291.

"To attack him in this situation would have been little less than madness, and he manifested no disposition to leave it. About one hundred and fifty men of Morgan's rifle corps under lieutenant colonel Butler, and an equal number of militia under the marquis de La Fayette, who still served as a volunteer, attacked a picket consisting also of about three hundred men, and drove them with the loss of twenty or thirty killed, and a great number wounded, quite into their camp; after which, the Americans retired without being pursued.

The marquis, who was said by general Greene to search for danger, was charmed with the conduct of this small detachment. "I found the rifleman," said that nobleman in a letter to general Washington, "above even *their* reputation, and the militia above all expectations I could have formed of them."

Shortly after this affair, the following letter was written to Lieut. Col. Butler, by order of General Washington. During Lafayette's visit in Pittsburgh, this letter was shewn to him, when he paid a high compliment to the memory of Richard Butler.

"*Head-Quarters, 29 November, 1777.*

"*Dear Sir,*—It is with the greatest pleasure that I follow his Excellency's orders, in acquainting you that he desires his thanks should be made to the officers and soldiers of the brave detachment of Riflemen under your's and Major Morris's command. The General is very sensible of the alacrity and gallant conduct they showed, the 25th instant, in having attacked and repulsed with a great loss, an enemy much superior in number and force. I congratulate you and them, Sir, for having so well deserved his approbation.

With the greatest affection and esteem, I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

The Marquis de LAFAYETTE,
Brig. Gen.

Lieut. Col. Butler.

Immediately after this affair, the British evacuated Gloucester, and Washington ordered Lieut. Col. Butler to rejoin him at Whitemarsh, which he did on the 5th of December, 1777. On the evening previous, Sir Wm. Howe moved out of Philadelphia with his whole force, determined to make a grand attack on the American army. On the 7th, a partial action took place, of which Marshal, in his Life of Washington, vol. 3, pages 289, 290-1, says,

"Having continued the whole day reconnoitring the right, sir William Howe changed his ground in the course of the night, and moving to his right along the hills, took a very advantageous position, about one mile in front of the American left. The next day, he inclined still further to his right, and in doing so approached still nearer the left wing of the army. Supposing a general engagement to be certainly approaching, Washington detached Gist with some Maryland militia, and Morgan with his rifle corps, to attack the flanking and advanced parties of the enemy. A sharp action ensued, in which major Morris of Jersey, a very brave officer in Morgan's regiment, was mortally wounded, and twenty-seven of his men were killed and wounded. A small loss was also sustained in the militia. The parties first attacked were driven in, but the enemy re-enforcing in numbers, and general Washington being unwilling to move from the heights in order to come to an engagement on the ground which was the scene of the skirmish, declined re-enforcing Gist and Morgan, who, in their turn, were compelled to give way. The loss of the British in this expedition, as stated in the official letter of general Howe, rather exceeded one hundred, in killed, wounded, and missing; and was principally sustained in the skirmish of the seventh, in which major Morris fell."

From this time until the last of December, Butler was actively engaged with detachments of riflemen, and some of Lee's cavalry, in scouring the country. He took a number of prisoners, but no event of importance occurred. On the 17th Dec. 1777, the following entry is made in the private journal of Col. Richard Butler.

"17th Dec. My promotion to the 9th Pennsylvania regiment having come to hand, I can no longer act under Col. Morgan as a Lieutenant Colonel, though I have done it all summer, not knowing of my being appointed Colonel until now. The service requiring some exertion, the General begged I would stay with Col. Morgan until the enemy would go into the city, and as the Colonel had the general direction of all the troops on the lines, he very politely gave me the command of the rifle corps, to which Capt. Anderson attached his company."

On the 29th of Dec. the enemy retired to the city of Philadelphia. On the 31st Dec. Col. Butler observes—

"The officers of the rifle corps made a very handsome and friendly entertainment for me, and in strong terms expressed their sorrow for losing me from their corps and their approbation of my conduct while amongst them, though it made them happy that I was (as they said) deservedly promoted to the command of a regiment.

"Jan. 1st, 1778. I took my leave of the officers of the rifle corps, and dined with the officers of my own, the 9th Pennsylvania regiment."

The 9th regiment was one of those which composed Wayne's Brigade. Lee in his Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, gives the following character of the troops which composed this brigade—

"Wayne had a constitutional attachment to the decision of the sword, and this cast of character had acquired strength from indulgence, as well as from the *native temper of the troops he commanded.* They were known by the designation of the line of Pennsylvania; whereas they might have been with more propriety called *the line of Ireland.* Bold and daring they were impatient and refractory, and would always prefer an appeal to the sword to a toilsome march. The General and his soldiers were singularly fitted for close and stubborn action, hand to hand in the centre of the enemy." vol. 2. page 209.

The bold and daring temper of the troops, was not checked by the addition of a soldier, like Richard Butler, to their number; reckless of danger and ambitious of distinction, he would more likely incite than restrain their impetuous courage. So that we find him always prompt and willing to execute any enterprise with which he was entrusted, and always more anxious to seek than to avoid danger.

[*To be continued.*]

Mauch Chunk.—This is the name of a village, in Northampton County, on the Lehigh River, and near the inexhaustible Coal Mines of that region. Mr. Charles Miner, editor of the Village Record, has lately visited this place, and published an account of his journey, in three numbers. The first is introductory, the last contains notes explanatory; the second, containing the body of the work, is so very interesting and satisfactory, that we copy it entire.

From the Village Record.

JOURNEY TO MAUCH CHUNK.

The first large and elegant building is ATHERTON'S HOTEL; his garden is below the mountains, the foundation of the building is laid among the rocks in that precipitous mountain, and room is just left for a road between the house and the river. Three stories high, upon my word! and those double piazzas give it an airy and agreeable appearance.

We found the house excellent; the beds good, the tables well spread; Mr. and Mrs. Atherton intelligent and obliging, and desirous to render their guests at home and happy. The lower rooms are devoted to business men chiefly—the sitting parlor and dining room are on the second floor. As we had been detained by business on the road it was near sunset before we arrived, but our impatience to see would admit no delay, and we walked up through the town. Several hundred buildings gradually open to your view—the streets were thronged by a multitude like a crowded wharf—the rapid dash of the saw mills; the hammers of the boat builders, the "Gee Bright" of the lumber carters, the "Who-e come hither" of the coal haulers, and the combination of a thousand other sounds "stun the glad ear," and you stand and gaze and wonder if it be possible that all this can have been created within seven years. If such a town and place of business had grown up in New-York in that time, it would have been told, repeated, echoed and re-echoed until we all should have been led to wonder at the enterprising people, and to regret that Pennsylvania was fast asleep. We venture to say that nothing in New-York surpasses it—in the growth of any village—or the important business created or concentrated in one spot.

The saw mills run day and night, one set of hands working from noon to midnight, the other from midnight to noon. But night closed upon us, and after a supper of trout, the golden speckled fish of the mountain streams, we retired to sound repose.

Saturday morning the 29th—rose early and went on board a coal boat which was about to sail.

Observing on the eastern shore of the river, extensive works like a long wharf or battery, I was told it was a place in which logs, brought from the great swamp, up the Lehigh, are kept. A laughable mistake was made last year by a Philadelphia print, which stated it to be a pen capable of holding ten thousand *hogs.* This was a step towards converting timber into bacon, rapidly, without the trouble of extracting the Pyroligneous acid.

The cry of "Are you all ready?"—"All ready," was followed by the craft being pushed from the wharf, and we commenced our morning voyage. A plain looking gentleman had just stepped on board to whom we were introduced, not by name, but as the superintendent. We were flattered by his politeness, and as we descended he explained every thing that attracted our attention. His manner was extremely simple and unpretending, but we found his remarks so intelligent and peculiar, that I was led to take the first opportunity to ask aside, of some one "Who is that gentleman?" "Mr. White, the superintendent"—was the reply. It had been many years since I had seen Mr. W. and expecting to find in the parent of all these great designs, a good deal more of state, I had not recognized him at first in our plain but polite voyager.

By means of the dams and sluice gates an artificial fresh can be formed every day sufficient to carry boats to the Delaware. The effect of passing through the sluices is fine; the glassy surface of the water in the dam, and the slow movement of the boat contrasted with the rush—and foam—and roar of waters through the sluices which you are approaching, the bending of the boat as it descends—the swiftness of your speed, out running the stream, and leaving a vacuum for a moment at the stern, which, as the head of the boat strikes the eddy below, is followed in turn by a rush of the stream against the stern, as if it would overwhelm you. Our boat was formed of seven separate boats, or compartments, of equal size, fastened together with hinges; the middle or any other section, might be stove, cast off—the others fastened again and the voyage proceed without difficulty—the contrivance is simple and admirable. Our boat was 157 feet long, 16 wide, and carried 58 tons of coal.

It would require a more ingenious mechanist than myself at once to be able to explain the manner of letting down, and raising again, the sluice gates. A man on a platform on shore turns a lever of six feet long, (like the handle of a common coffee mill that you hold in your lap) half way round; this movement opens a valve which lets the water in under the gate—the gate descends so as to form an opening of 20 feet wide in the dam, three or four feet below the top of it, and presents a smooth floor over which the water flows, and the boat glides in safety.—The man on the platform turns the lever back, the valve is closed—the gate ascends and resumes its station, the dam soon fills and the water pours over the top—a cataract in one wide sheet. The contrivance, making the water open and shut the gates, appeared to me to be very simple and ingenious.

We passed down the river about two miles through several sluices. Wishing the boatmen a pleasant voyage, we returned to Atherton's to a breakfast which would have done credit to the best table in the city.

Immediately after our coffee we took the carriage, and accompanied by Mr. White, rode out to the great coal mine. The badness of the coal road, formerly, may be judged of when I mention that among my contracts for hauling coal, in 1814, the price fixed was 4½ dollars a ton if the whole was drawn by a certain time; or, otherwise 4 dollars: the distance nine miles. The goodness of the present road may be imagined by the fact that coal is hauled for 62½ cents per ton. Such a road, I presume to say, there is not in the whole world! It is of itself worth a ride to Mauch Chunk to see. The mountain rises a thousand feet, the ascent of the road is graduated so as just to overcome that height in the distance. It is made of pounded stone, broken by a machine worked by water power. Our horses, from its smoothness, advanced upon it with a spirit, as if they were on descending ground. Napoleon is praised for the Simplon road over the Alps; and justly so; but considering his means as the absolute chief of the greatest nation in Europe, I doubt whether he has more merit than the gentleman under whose direction this road was formed. We met the teams coming in, some with two, and others with three wagons, drawn by 4 or 5 horses, carrying besides the weight of wagons from six to eight tons; or from 1½ to two tons for each horse. Most of the wagons have cast iron wheels; all of them have broad rims, and no two wheels in the same wagon track alike, but they are so arranged as to roll over a sufficient part of the road, to make it perfectly smooth. The weight of such immense loads drawn by four horses speaks most eloquently for good roads and broad wheeled wagons.—The Company have a furnace, cast their own wheels, and furnish them to those who come to haul coal for them. Would it not be worth while for the Lancaster turnpike Co to do so? The wheels might be kept at each end of the road, and fitted to the common axletree of a country wagon, the change would not be much trouble; the gain to the carter, the Co. and the public, would be immense.

The mine itself is a wonder of the world; it is one of the greatest natural curiosities in America. On the highest point of the highest mountain in the Kittatinny ridge, the indications of coal are abundant over a large tract, the mine is open to the north; as you enter, it presents an amphitheatre of 100 feet wide and 500 feet long. It is worked on several benches, and the coal is broken out by bars, picks and wedges, often in pieces of a ton weight at a time. The depth of the coal is unknown; it is now worked 40 feet, and in boring they have gone down 20 feet further and left off in coal. The groups of black, but hardy and cheerful workmen, were interesting. The whole mine is under the direction of a general; the different companies are commanded by captains. This difference of rank operates powerfully to keep order and facilitate the work. The hope of promotion in these offices of peace and increased pay, is a strong stimulus to the faithful discharge of duty—I have said it often, and repeat it here—This mine is worth a voyage across the Atlantic to see.

Returning, we left our carriage near the road side, about two miles from the river, and descended on foot to the place where the company are tunneling the mountain. Coal has been discovered on the north side of the ridge. It would be several miles to bring it round the point of the hill to Mauch Chunk, and the Company have projected and are executing a tunnel 600 feet through the mountain, calculated to strike the coal. It is about 16 feet wide, and 12 feet high; a double set of hands work at it, from 12 to 12; they are now about 300 feet advanced, and progress about a foot a day, through solid rock; there is no affectation of bustle about it, nor any despondency; the distance is exactly known; means are fitly proportioned to the end. The time of getting through is foreseen, unless, indeed, the excavation should become easier, when it may be done in a less number of days; and the value of the result has been duly ascertained. There is something elevating to the mind, to witness the operation of vast plans, wisely conceived, and going into execution by appropriate means, with certainty; and in the midst of what, to a common mind, would, without explanation, seem like a chaos and visionary speculation, to see order, and the most beneficial results to issue. A log rail way is made into the tunnel to facilitate carrying out the rock and earth that is to be removed.

After our return we visited the boat building house—the place for weighing and unloading the coal—the foundry—the smitheries—the perpetual lime kiln—the new steam boats building—and on our way we passed through different streets, one of which, built directly over Mauch Chunk creek, is a neat row of two story buildings, numbered on each side, as in Samsom's row, and has quite a city effect. To describe every thing that is curious, would be to describe every thing we saw, and would be impossible. We ran from sight to sight with childish wonder and delight. The teams are driven under an iron arch way, and the wagon is stopped on a floor: by an ingenious adjustment of levers, this floor is the bottom of a scale, and by small weights, an ounce weighing an hundred, the load is weighed in a minute, and the carter drives on. A few rods further, he drives on another floor, and stops, it is a circular rail way, and the wagon is turned round without any strain or effort; the ground now descends a little, and the wagon is backed a rod, when the horses being taken off, rings are fastened round each hub, to which chains are fastened, and by machinery turned by a horse, the whole load is raised twelve feet, and emptied into the great reservoir, with the ease that a farmer unloads a horse cart of apples. The reservoir has a bottom lined with sheet iron, is an inclined plane, and projects over the water; under this boats come, and are loaded with the utmost facility.

There is not a starling in the great state of New-York, but what is taught to cry "Rochester, Rochester," and to tell the wonders of that thriving village. It is well, and Mauch Chunk has scarcely been heard of; but if the works which have been done, and the ingenuity displayed at Mauch Chunk, had taken place in New-York, the whole union would have resounded with it, and we, Pennsylvanians, should have raised our hands in wonder at the enterprize of that extraordinary people! I do not mean to complain of the New-Yorkers; they are right. But it is just that we should look at home; realize the works that are going on in our own state, and do justice to the enterprise and talents of our own citizens.

And here, before I take leave of this interesting place, permit me to say, that while the Lehigh Navigation Company, and the Lehigh Coal Company, have the name of doing these things, the merit of the noble conception displayed in the great and various plans exhibited, and the accurate and successful engineering, is due to JOSIAH WHITE, a modest, unassuming man, but of sterling worth, expansive mind, bold and fearless enterprise, tempering and directing all with clear views, exact knowledge, and liberal science. His partner in the superintendency, Mr. HAZARD, I have not the pleasure to know, and do not mean to detract a whit from his unquestionable merits. He is acknowledged to be an able coadjutor.

Foreign News.

Philadelphia July 20.—The Topaz arrived at Boston, brings London papers to the 11th of June, and Queen Mab, arrived at New-York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 14th.

The first tract ever published upon America, being the celebrated letter of Columbus, was sold by public auction in London, to the Duke of Buckingham for 33*l* 12*s*. It was long supposed to have been lost, and was unknown to Robertson when he wrote his history of America.—There were two editions printed, one with a date, and the other without.

The enormous sum of Two Thousand Guineas was offered to Madame Pasta, if she would have engaged to remain and sing at the King's Theatre exclusively, for the remainder of the season. Her engagement at Paris forced her to depart, and to forego the tempting offer.

The Marquis of Hastings had returned to England, and is to succed the Marquis Wellesley as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Huskisson had given notice in the House of Commons, that in consequence of the rejection of the corn warehousing bill by the other house, he should bring forward another measure upon that subject.

A letter from a British officer, dated at Chitagong, Feb. 4th, speaks confidently of a speedy termination of hostilities with the Burmese and of the British being able to negociate a treaty on their own terms.

A bill for establishing the Provincial Bank in Ireland, has passed both houses of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Mr Hume presented a petition, from Crail (Scotland) to prevent the immolation of widows in the East Indies.—Not less than 3.400 widows had been returned during the last year, as having sacrificed themselves on the dead bodies of their husbands in the single province of Bengal; but the real number might be estimated at 10.000!

The Liverpool Mercury of the 10th says—South American commerce has gone on progressing, during the three years that it has freely existed, in the proportions of 32. 43, 58.—What a demonstration of the advantages of freedom and free trade!

The Bill admitting Canada wheat on a duty of 5*s* per quarter, passed the House of lords, after being so amended as to limit its operation to one year.

Accounts which appear to be authentic, state that the Greeks have obtained some important victories.

On the 11th of May, the Greek fleet, commanded by the brave Canaris who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favored by a southerly wind attacked the Egyptians. Canaris threw himself among them and was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of their frigates, two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way fire was communicated through the whole fleet. The consequence was the destruction of more than *sixty vessels* burnt, sunk and run ashore. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

In the early part of May a great battle was fought in the neighborhood of Navarin, in which the Greeks were completely victorious. More than 3000 of their enemies were left dead on the field. A Leghorn letter of May 30, says—"official accounts of this event, have been published at Hydra. Odysee has been given up to the Greek government."

Odessa, (Russia) May 20.

Vessels that are arriving here, from Constantinople, to take cargoes of wheat, bring us dates from that city, to the 15th inst.

The vessel of the captain Pacha, narrowly escaped being burnt, and is ashore near Gallipoli. This accident is attributed to the bad organization of the crew. They also bring the news of the death of Mohemet Ali Pacha, Vice Roy of Egypt, which information it is said was brought by a courier from Alexandria on the 13th, but this we think, wants confirmation.

Odessa, May 20.

The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene, and sent to Napoli de Romani. It is said the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of this island.

Trieste, May 25.

We continue to receive letters confirming the intelligence we communicated to you on the 20th instant, and we have the pleasure further to inform you, that after the naval engagement which took place off Candia on the 29th of April, between a division of the Egyptian fleet and our vessels, under Miaulis, the Turks tried their fortune once more, in endeavoring to go to the assistance of Ibrahim Pacha, but they were overtaken near Modon by our brave Admiral, who did not hesitate to attack them, and obtained, as usual, a complete victory over them. We will, however, give you the affair as related to us by an Austrian captain, who has just arrived in our port from Alexandria, and who says that this second engagement took place on the 12th inst.—The above mentioned captain, was, on that day, a few miles distant from Modon and Coron; towards noon he heard a heavy firing, which lasted till midnight. At that time he was about twenty miles from Modon, and heard five following times five dreadful explosions, and he then saw great flames and considerable smoke in the Gulf of Modon, which made him suppose that several ships of war had been destroyed. On the next day (13th May) in the morning, he saw from afar eight Greek vessels, which hoisted their pendants in sign of victory, but, unfortunately, as the weather was bad, he could not reach them to have any communication with them, and consequently he could not give us any further information.

Sore Backs.—Maj. Long, in the "Expedition to the source of St. Peter's," lately published, says: "Our horses were sometimes chafed by the saddle. After having tried many applications, we found none that succeeded so well as white lead moistened with milk. After we had left the settlements, sweet oil was used as a substitute for milk. Whenever the application was made in the early stage of the wound, we have found it to be very efficacious. Two ounces of white lead sufficed for the whole of our party during more than a month."

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1825.

Correspondence.—Them "To the Mess," by [illegible], shall appear in our next.

The Hon. *William Wilkins*, we learn, will be prevented by circumstances from attending the Harrisburgh Canal Convention. The remaining delegates from this county, have appointed *E. Pentland*, Esq. to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

Capt. M'Neil, with his brigade of U. S. Topographical Engineers, arrived in this place last week, having completed the survey of Cumberland's and Will's creeks, in Somerset county. It is understood that they have ascertained the summit level of the Potomac and Ohio canal, on this route, to be nearly 300 feet lower, than on that by Deep creek. The captain has proceeded to Beaver, for the purpose of exploring the route to the Lake, by the way of Beaver, the Mahoning, &c.

Union, Pa. July 15.—Mr. Shriver's brigade at the latest information, is still encamped on Clay Island (to assist by the brigade) near Smithfield, and about 21 miles west of this place. This brigade, we learn, has to survey and take the level of the route from Smithfield to Pittsburgh, down the Youghiogany river, and then across the Laurel hill to intersect Redstone creek. The latter is thought impracticable.

U. S. and Georgia.—Major Andrews, appointed a special agent, by the general government, to enquire into the late disturbances among the Creek Indians, has suspended the functions of Col. Crowell, as Creek agent. In his letter to the Colonel, he expresses his mortification as being an act of courtesy towards the authorities of Georgia, who had repeatedly and urgently demanded it, and assures him, that if, upon investigation, it shall appear that the exparte charges made against him by said authorities are groundless, as he doubts not they are, he shall be restored. This letter was published by Crowell, and then coming under the notice of Governor Troup, his excellency has suspended all correspondence with Major Andrews, the special agent, and informed the general government of his resolution on that effect, at the same time intimating, that if the conduct of the special agent be authorized by the spirit of his instructions, the whole question must have been prejudged at Washington. So the Creek affairs are again at a stand.

General Jackson and Judge Mills, two of the Commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to select a site for the Western Theological Seminary, were absent from the late meeting held at Chillicothe, the former on account of sickness. The other commissioners, viz: Rev. Obadiah Jennings, Rev. Andrew Wylie, and the Hon. John Thompson, did no business, but adjourned to meet at Washington, Pa. on 23d of November next. The Board of Trustees, appointed by the General Assembly, adjourned to meet at Wheeling, on the 3d Thursday of April next.

Mr. Robertson, son of professor Robertson of Paris, ascended in a Balloon at New-York on the 9th inst. and was carried to the distance of ten miles from the city, where he descended in an open field without injury. The excursion was completed in 55 minutes.

A Boston paper, of the 14th inst. says, that during three days the death of about 20 persons had been caused in that city, by drinking cold water.

A New-York paper of the same day says—"We understand that a large number of persons lost their lives by drinking cold water."

The fish in Brush Pond, near Providence, R. I. were destroyed by the heat. Hundreds of pearch, &c. weighing a pound and a half each, were found floating on the surface, and large quantities taken dead from the bottom. The pond includes 3 acres, and is 9 feet deep.

Michigan.—There are two land offices in Michigan territory; at one of them, says the Detroit Gazette, 60,310 dollars have been received for lands sold since the 1st of May last. It is supposed 4000 emigrants have arrived in the territory this season, and that its population will be increased this year at least fifty per centum.

Dinner to Mr. Rush.—On the 20th inst. a dinner was given to Richard Rush, Esq. late Envoy of the United States to Great Britain, and now Secretary of the Treasury, on his return to Philadelphia, his native city, after nearly eight years' absence—Chief Justice Tilghman presided. Gen. Lafayette was present. The 5th Toast was—"Our Envoy, Mr. Rush: Welcome home to his native state: crowned by foreign governments, worthy of our own." On its being drank, Mr. Rush addressed the company in a neat speech, from which we extract the following sentiments, well calculated, we think, to admonish this nation of the necessity and propriety of doing more and boasting less.

"Short as had been the interval since his (Mr. R.'s) return he had already seen every where indications of rapid advancement, which although they may have been less perceived, perhaps, by those who looked on them from year to year, struck him in the aggregate of seven, as truly gratifying. These indications were scattered in and about this his native city, which was already most conspicuously—exciting in these respects the attributes of its great and benign founder—making its way to eminence and grandeur. But signal, said Mr. R. as had been the measure of our past success, it was as nothing to the career that was before us. He could not for his part, consider, (looking to the whole nation,) that we were even now as prosperous and as powerful as we ought to be. When he came to recollect the size and resources of this great Republic, its population, not in its present actual amount merely, ample as that was, but in its characteristics of industry, of enterprize, of intelligence, the results of freedom and a high and universal state of intelligence, he could not believe that we stood even now at the point of advancement that we ought to occupy. The surface of our soil, its forests, our mountains, our lakes, the very beds of our rivers and even their waters, were filled with treasures yet unexplored, and which, under new combinations of industry and art to be applied to our fields, our workshops, our commerce and shipping, were capable of lifting up this nation to a high and exalted pitch of wealth, of happiness, and of renown. These treasures, when developed, stood ready to unfold in the career which we were destined to run, with contemporary nations, and which it was the more indispensable that we should run since the moral liberation of the whole southern portion of this great continent, an epoch pleasing as it was prolific with the rest of the world, devolving upon us holdings more important duties than any to which we had yet been called. Nor was he, Mr. R. mistaken, for his theme, with feeling it said that we were a young nation, as a reason for running the career of improvement, as a reason for running the career already run. Young indeed it might perhaps be admitted that we were, in reference to the more date of our national independence, but individual man was no child, and he would hope an enlightened, home as he was any where, country was in a state of complete organization, we had knowledge and skill, and ample possession of all materials, physical and moral, necessary to give effect to the highest endowments of our condition in all ways as a people, nationally and individually. Were there and these the most commanding inducements for entering upon such a career, if ever, and following it up with unabating vigor and zeal."

In Delaware an advertisement appears for a heavy ship to take our volunteers to Greece.

Notwithstanding the solemn admonitions of the Boston Medical Visiter from drinking cold water are unusually frequent in every part of the country.—The Sentinel, in Albany, has a somewhat interesting item on the head of a friend who had died from this cause, and as it seems to clear his skirts, and in few words was himself a corpse. *Phil. Jour.*

For the Gazette.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer of July 7th, in the sixth number of a series of essays headed "Constitution," contains the following sentiments—

"The Ohio canal, which is already commenced, and principally under contract, from the Portage summit to Cleaveland, will bring the principal part of the trade from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to that point, and there the contest will be which route shall draw it from the bottom of Lake Erie. Upon this portion of trade, the circumstance of our canal being first opened in the spring, will probably have some effect, as that season of the year. And if our tolls be not too high, and the business, by numerous links, not too great, we shall have some available advantages."

From these expressions, it would appear to be the opinion of the writer, that in the spring of the year, a contest may take place on Lake Erie, between the New-York and a Pennsylvania canal, for the trade of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. For the trade of the northern part of Ohio, such a contest may exist; but for the commerce of the middle, and southern part of Ohio, and of the whole length of the river and its tributaries, such a contest never can exist, if we may judge from an experience of thirty-five years. Lake Erie, between Cleaveland and Erie, is seldom open before the 15th of March or the 1st of April; while during the last thirty-five years, the Ohio river has never but once been unnavigable at Pittsburgh after the 15th of February. Suppose, then, a quantity of produce, lying on the Ohio river at Louisville or at Cincinnati if taken to Cleaveland, it cannot reach Erie before the 15th of March or the 1st of April; but if sent by a steam boat to Pittsburgh, it would arrive there on or before the 20th of February, and by the 1st of March it would reach Philadelphia, by the Juniata route. This is considered to be a statement, as certain and unchangeable as nature's laws, and one on which our canal commissioners may rely with the utmost confidence, in all their operations.

Again, even as to produce at Cleaveland: If the canal should be completed from Pittsburgh to that place, produce might be sent from Cleaveland to Pittsburgh, and thence to Philadelphia, by the Juniata route, before a vessel could leave the Cuyahoga. The expense of transportation from Louisville to Pittsburgh, along the Ohio, will be much less than from Louisville to Cleaveland, by the Canal. Besides, if produce be once embarked on board a schooner, at Cleaveland, what will prevent its going, by the *Welland canal*, to the Oswego, or to Montreal?

FOREIGN.

Additional files of foreign papers have been received by late arrivals. The harvest in England and France promised to be very abundant. Cotton had fallen 3 pence per pound in price, and a further decline was apprehended. A new Association of Catholics is to be formed.

Greece.—The favorable news from Greece, in a preceding column, is confirmed by official letters from the Greek Government to the members of the Greek Committee in London. The following is an extract from one of the despatches:—

"The enemy before Navarino having experienced defeats at various times, is at present in distress, and is endeavoring to retire into the fortresses of Modon and Coron. We hope that none of them will escape us, and that their present position may serve them as a salutary lesson. On the 31st March, (12th April) a curious engagement took place. About one hundred Greeks, under General Macrojanis, sallied out of the fortress sword in hand, threw themselves on the centre of the enemy, and, after having killed more than 500, according to the most authentic information we have received, they returned into the fortress laden with booty, having lost only one of their companions, and with only seven slightly wounded. It is also proper to inform you of the heroic action of John Mavro-Michaelis, son of Petros Mavro-Michaelis. That young man accompanied by his brother George, had hardly learned that the enemy advanced towards Navarino, than he went to throw himself into that fortress with a body of soldiers. Unwilling to remain in that fortress he sallied forth and threw himself upon the enemy, and occasioned them a considerable loss. Death, however, deprived us of this young but worthy patriot; he received in that engagement a mortal wound. The Government, having remarked the sincere zeal of Petros Mavro-Michaelis, who himself persuaded his son to perform this heroic feat, restored him to all those civil rights, of which circumstances had obliged it to deprive him last year. At present he is united with the other patriots who bravely vindicate the rights of their country.

We give you the agreeable news of a victory obtained by our brave Greeks over Odilyneus and his Turkish companions. We have sent you the details of this affair by M. K."

The Canal Commissioners, of Pennsylvania, have appointed three surveyors and levellers, for the purpose of exploring the different routes for a canal to connect the eastern and western waters. William Wilson, of Lycoming, has been some time engaged upon the Sinnemahoning route (West Branch) John Mitchell, of Centre, and John Davies, of Harrisburgh, it is said will proceed to take surveys and levels of the routes by the Reystown and Frankstown branches of the Juniata.

We are informed that the Canal Commissioners were unable to procure the services of an engineer, of talents and standing to command public confidence, every person of eminence in this department being either engaged by the United States, or some of the states.

Harrisb. Chronicle.

The Union Canal company's work is progressing rapidly, and is under contract as low down the Swatara as Hoopaker's dam near Hummelstown. We understand that there is a scarcity of laborers on the line already given out, and this may perhaps account for the section from Hoopaker's dam to Middletown not having been given out. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The Hudson and Delaware canal is commenced. July 13, a public address was delivered at its commencement by P. Hone, Esquire, (Mayor) New York. This is a canal to strike the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Lackawaxen in Luzerne county, and it what they will; and in money not only to secure the coal trade of Wyoming to New York, but to hold all the trade of that valley and all the country above it, to New-York. We must be up and doing—and as the sun must arise, heart and hand, or New-York will run away with half the trade that belongs to our own metropolis, but unless, thereby and soul will secure all we can desire.

The canal from New-Haven to Northampton is commenced.

At New-York, workmen digging a foundation for a new building, struck a well made small vault, containing, according to report, an iron box of money! Lucky dogs, they!

The White Hall Intrepid, of New-York presented Gen. La Fayette the celebrated boat "American Star," which runs the great race with Capt. Harris' boat; he takes it to France with him. *Phil. Gaz.*

The second part of the "Tour of General *La Fayette* through the United States" was published at New-York on the 9th of May. Thereafter portions are published in the New York Journals of the succeeding days.

On Sunday week, 16 black people, principally children, who had passed over from the Virginia shore to Washington city, that the children might be christened, were returning when the boat upset, and all but two were drowned.

Heirs of the Bibleites.—The Grand Jury of Hillsborough, Georgia, have found bills of indictment against the Indians who killed General M'Intosh, and Judge Johnson has charged powers to disseminate this information in the Freedmen of the United States. It seems that the Troupites of Georgia are determined to find the bottom of the pit of disgrace into which they have for some time been descending. Do not the Georgians yet know, that these Indians are governed by their own officers and their own laws—that they are as free as the mountain air they breathe, and as independent as Georgia plantersers? We would recommend it to the next Grand Jury of the Creeks, to present Governor Troup as a maniac, and a majority of the Georgia legislature as a grave collection of "noodles." *N. Y. Spec.*

☞WILLIAM B. FOSTER, of Pitt township, will be supported at the ensuing election for a Member of the State Legislature by a number of VOTERS.

July 16, 1825.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

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The Constitution

OF THE

CO-OPERATING SOCIETY

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Price 6¼ cts

July 29, 1825.

DOCTOR W. E. DENNY

MAY be consulted in any branch of his Profession, at his residence, in FIFTH STREET, three doors above the store of Harris & Stockton.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1825.

THE Managers of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION have this day declared a *Dividend of five per cent* for the last six months.

Geo. Cochran, *of Richard*, Agent.

[J. 29.]—3t.

Segars.

Sixty Thousand good quality

AMERICAN SEGARS,

FOR SALE BY

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1825.—3t.

MILITARY.

VOLUNTEERS can be supplied with CAPS and TRIMMINGS, Cap and Belt PLATES, BUTTONS, &c. *Apply to*

S. Heald,

Silversmith, 2d Street.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

Information Wanted,

OF BENEDICT SNYDER, who came to the western country about 12 or 14 years ago, with his father, Jacob Snyder. If he calls on the subscriber, he will hear of something to his benefit.

George Westenberger,

July 29, 1825.—3t.* *Near Philadelphia*

A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to

Henry Holdship.

July 29, 1825.—tf

PITTSBURGH

Manufacturing Association.

A STATED MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday, August 2d, precisely at 6 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. G. WRIGHT, *Sec'y.*

July 29—1t.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of

IMPROVED

LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the next quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods. There are seventy acres cleared. This tract, from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer. The title is undisputed. Alexander Logan, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase.

ALSO,

Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskiminetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. Samuel Cook, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.

For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.

John Y. Barclay.

July 29, 1825.—6t.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business.

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 16 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf

FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. N. ORLEANS *SUGAR*,

30 bbls. MOLASSES

30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,

150 Kegs Manufactured do

500 do. Juniata NAILS,

2000 Barrels SALT,

6 Hhds. WHITING,

20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,

30 Boxes TIN PLATES,

SHOT, assorted Nos.

Writing, Printing and Wrapping

PAPER,

&c. &c. &c.

Allen & Grant.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

☞A Warehouse to Rent.

Notice to Green Glass Blowers.

4 or 5 Good Workmen

ARE wanted immediately, to engage for works near the city of Philadelphia, where better prices than are now given west of the mountains, will be insured in cash. Advances will also be made to facilitate travelling to said works, and money paid during *the fire* as may be required; and at the end thereof their accounts settled up and paid off *in cash*. Sober and industrious men only will be employed.

Inquire of the subscriber, now in Pittsburgh, who is legally empowered to contract and article for the owners of said works, and may be consulted at the house of J. V. Guthrie, in the Diamond.

John Guthrie, Jr. *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 29 1825.—3t*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th May last, a negro boy named SPENCER, of yellow complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, 23 years of age, slender make, speaks low when interrogated and has a sullen countenance. He may be easily detected by examining his right hand which was burnt when a child, and the finger much contracted. He may produce a free pass, forged in the clerk or deputy clerk's name, of Hardin county, as he absconded about two years since from that county and was said to have had one. The above reward will be given if taken in the state of Ohio, Illinois, &c fifty dollars if taken in Indiana, or twenty five if taken in this state, in the currency of the state, with all reasonable charges, when delivered to the subscriber living near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.

John Hughes, Jr.

July 29, 1825.—3t. mp

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth day of August* next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and shew cause why we should not severally be discharged

Samuel Porter,

Of the city of Pittsburgh. *Laborer.*

James Hedger,

Of said city. *Laborer.*

Andrew Wilson,

Of said city. *Bricklayer.*

Joseph Coombs,

Of said city. *Blacksmith.*

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t ek.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, that I have applied to the court of common pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August* next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think fit, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Christopher Bowen,

Farmer, Ohio township

July 29—3t.ejs.

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	12,500		12,500
1	5,660		5,660
1	5,000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
57	100		5,700
114	50		5,700
285	20		5,700
1596	10		15,960
14366	5		71,830
16,500 Prizes.			$182,040
29,200 Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,

Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

July 15, 1825.—tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Colonel DUNNING M'NAIR, late of Wilkinsburgh, deceased, will please present them, properly attested, to either of the subscribers, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Dunning R M'Nair,

Samuel H. Scott, } Ex'rs.

July 15, 1825.—6t.

Auction Sale.

BIBLE AND BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st,

AT MARKET-ST. AUCTION ROOM

Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,

With a general assortment of

Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the sale will continue daily until the whole is sold.

N. B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

Davis & Hanson,

July 29—1t. *Auctioneers.*

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said court have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,

Military Storekeeper

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t*

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

HAS OPENED HIS

ALDERMAN'S OFFICE

In Liberty, at the head of Wood street

June 15.—3t.

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

And Two Sets of HARNESS,

FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825.—tf.

A SECOND-HAND GIG,

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer.

Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 22.—tf

PILOT LINE.

THE ERIE CANAL

Transportation Company,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will transport Goods from Albany to Buffalo, at the rate of *One Dollar* per hundred weight; and from New York at *One Dollar Twelve and a half Cents*, until the 15th of September next.

ROBERT HUNTER, *Agent, New York*

OLIVER PHELPS, *Albany*,

JOY & WEBSTER, *Buffalo*.

Buffalo, June 27, 1825 [July 15,—3t.]

The Greensburgh Brewery

FOR RENT.

I WISH to lease, for a term of years, the extensive Brick *BREWERY*, in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa. Being the only Brewery in a large district of country, and having been hitherto skilfully conducted, it has a valuable and well established custom. For further information, application may be made to Mr. George Shiras, Pittsburgh, or to

Eli Coulter.

Greensburgh, July 14, 1825.—3t.

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR the erection of the STATE PENITENTIARY, will receive SEALED PROPOSALS, until the 1st of August next, for doing the

Plastering, Painting, and Coppersmith Work,

And for furnishing

NAILS & GLASS;

Part of which will be required this season, and the remainder next year, as the superintendent may direct.

Persons proposing for the Plastering are requested to state their terms, should the Commissioners determine upon providing all the materials, or lime and sand only

Magnus M Murray,

July 15, 1825.—3t. *Clerk.*

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school-room lately occupied by Mr. H. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, adjoining Brown Lesley's shop. He intends opening an

ENGLISH ACADEMY,

where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition, viz—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Recommendations will be required, and reference had to some of the most literary characters in this union. Gentlemen wishing to prevent late attendance, are requested to call at the school-room.

J. M'Neil.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1825.

Correspondence.—Lines "To the Moon," by E—, shall appear in our next.

The Hon. *William Wilkins*, we learn, will be prevented by circumstances from attending the Harrisburgh Canal Convention. The remaining delegates from this county, have appointed *E. Pentland*, Esq. to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

Capt. M'Neil, with his brigade of U. S. Topographical Engineers, arrived in this place last week, having completed the survey of Casselman's and Will's creeks, in Somerset county. It is understood that they have ascertained the summit level of the Potomac and Ohio canal, on this route, to be nearly 500 feet lower, than on that by Deep creek. The captain has proceeded to Beaver, for the purpose of exploring the route to the Lake, by the way of Beaver, the Mahoning, &c.

Union, Pa. July 19.—Mr. Shriver's brigade at the latest information, is still encamped on Clay Island (so named by the brigade) near Smythfield, and about 21 miles west of this place. This brigade, we learn, has to survey and take the level of the route from Smythfield to Pittsburgh, down the Youghiogany river, and then across the Laurel hill to intersect Redstone creek. The latter is thought impracticable.

U. S. and Georgia.—Major Andrews, appointed a special agent, by the general government, to inquire into the late disturbances among the Creek Indians, has suspended the functions of Col. Crowell, as Creek agent. In his letter to the Colonel, he represents his suspension as being an act of courtesy towards the authorities of Georgia, who had repeatedly and urgently demanded it, and assures him, that if, upon investigation, it shall appear that the exparte charges made against him by said authorities are groundless, as he doubts not they are, he shall be restored. This letter was published by Crowell, and thus coming under the notice of Governor *Troup*, his excellency has suspended all correspondence with Major Andrews, the special agent, and informed the general government of his resolution to that effect, at the same time intimating, that if the conduct of the special agent be authorized by the spirit of his instructions, the whole question must have been prejudged at Washington. So the Creek affairs are again at a stand.

General Jackson and Judge Mills, two of the Commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to select a site for the Western Theological Seminary, were absent from the late meeting held at Chillicothe, the former on account of sickness. The other commissioners, viz: Rev. Obadiah Jennings, Rev. Andrew Wylie, and the Hon. John Thompson, did no business, but adjourned to meet at Washington, Pa. on 23d of November next. The Board of Trustees, appointed by the General Assembly, adjourned to meet at Wheeling, on the 3d Thursday of April next.

Mr. Robertson, son of professor Robertson of Paris, ascended in a Balloon at New-York on the 9th inst. and was carried to the distance of ten miles from the city, where he descended in an open field without injury. The excursion was completed in 55 minutes.

A Boston paper, of the 14th inst, says, that during three days the death of about 20 persons had been caused in that city, by drinking cold water.

A New-York paper of the same day says—"We understand that a large number of persons lost their lives by drinking cold water."

The fish in Brush Pond, near Providence, R. I. were destroyed by the heat. Hundreds of pearch, &c. weighing a pound and a half each, were found floating on the surface, and large quantities taken dead from the bottom. The pond includes 3 acres, and is 3 feet deep.

Michigan.—There are two land offices in Michigan territory: at one of these, says the Detroit Gazette, 60,310 dollars have been received for lands sold since the 1st of May last. It is supposed 4000 emigrants have arrived in the territory this season, and that its population will be increased this year at least fifty per centum.

Dinner to Mr. Rush.—On the 20th inst. a dinner was given to Richard Rush, Esq. late Envoy of the United States to Great Britain, and now Secretary of the Treasury, on his return to Philadelphia, his native city, after nearly eight years' absence.—Chief Justice Tilghman presided. Gen. Lafayette was present. The 8th Toast was—"Our Envoy, Mr. Rush: Welcome home to his native state: unspoiled by foreign governments, worthy of our own." On its being drunk, Mr. Rush addressed the company in a neat speech, from which we extract the following sentiments, well calculated, we think, to admonish this nation of the necessity and propriety of doing more and boasting less.

"Short as had been the interval since his (Mr. R.'s) return he had already seen every where indications of rapid advancement, which although they may have been less perceived, perhaps, by those who looked on them, from year to year, struck him in the aggregate of seven, as truly gratifying. These indications were scattered in and about this his native city, which was silently and unostentatiously—copying in these respects the attributes of its great and benign founder—making its way to eminence and grandeur. But signal, said Mr. R. as had been the measure of our past success, it was as nothing to the career that was before us. He could not for his part, consider, (looking to the whole nation,) that we were even now as prosperous and as powerful as we ought to be. When he came to recollect the size and resources of this great Republic, its population, not in its present actual amount merely, ample as that was, but in its characteristics of industry, of enterprise, of efficiency, the results of freedom and a high and universal state of intelligence, he could not believe that we stood even now at the point of advancement that we ought to occupy. The surface of our soil, its bowels, our mountains, our lakes, the very beds of our rivers and even their waters, were filled with treasures yet unexplored, and which, under new combinations of industry and art to be applied to our fields, our workshops, our commerce and shipping, were capable of lifting up this nation to a high and envied pitch of wealth, of happiness, and of renown. These treasures, when developed, must carry us onward in the career which we were destined to run with contemporary nations, and which it was the more indispensible that we should run since the recent liberation of the whole southern portion of this great continent, an epoch placing us in new relations with the rest of the world, devolving upon us higher and more imperious duties than any to which we had yet been called. Nor was he, Mr. R satisfied, for his share, with hearing it said that we were a young nation, as a reason for running this career slowly. Young indeed it might perhaps be admitted that we were, in reference to the mere date of our national independence, but individual man was as old, and he would hope as enlightened, here as he was any where; society was in a state of complete organization; we had knowledge and skill, and ample possession of all materials, physical and moral, necessary to give effect to the highest meliorations of our condition in all ways as a people, nationally and individually. Were there not then the most commanding inducements for entering upon such a career, at once, and following it up with unabating vigor and zeal?"

In Baltimore an advertisement appears for a heavy ship to take out volunteers to Greece.

Notwithstanding the solemn admonitions of the last fortnight, deaths from drinking cold water are surprisingly frequent in every part of the country.—On Saturday, in Albany, an Irishman returning from the burial of a friend who had died from this cause, stopped at a pump to slake his thirst, and in five minutes was himself a corpse. *Phil. pap.*

For the Gazette.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer of July 22, in the sixth number of a series of essays headed "Canaling," contains the following sentences:—

"The Ohio canal, which is already commenced, "and principally under contract, from the Portage "summit to Cleaveland, will bring the principal "part of the trade from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, "to that point, and then the contest will be which "route shall draw it from the bosom of Lake "Erie. Upon this portion of trade, the circum-"stance of our canal being *first opened in the spring*, "will probably have some effect, at that season of "the year. And if our tolls be not too high, and "the hindrance, by numerous locks, not too great, "we shall have some available advantages."

From these expressions, it would appear to be the opinion of the writer, that in the spring of the year, a contest may take place on Lake Erie, between the New-York and a Pennsylvania canal, for the trade of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. For the trade of the northern part of Ohio, such a contest *may* exist; but for the commerce of the middle, and southern part of Ohio, and of the whole length of the river and its tributaries, such a contest never can exist, if we may judge from an experience of thirty-five years. Lake Erie, between Cleaveland and Erie, is seldom open before the 15th of March or the 1st of April; while during the last thirty-five years, the Ohio river has never but once been *unnavigable* at Pittsburgh after the 15th of February. Suppose, then, a quantity of produce, lying on the Ohio river at Louisville or at Cincinnati: If taken to Cleaveland, it cannot reach Erie before the 15th of March or the 1st of April; but if sent by a steam boat to Pittsburgh, it would arrive there on or before the 20th of February, and by the 1st of March it would reach Philadelphia, by the Juniata route. This is considered to be a statement, as certain and unchangeable as nature's laws, and one on which our canal commissioners may rely with the utmost confidence, in all their operations.

Again, even as to produce at Cleaveland: If the canal should be completed from Pittsburgh to that place, produce might be sent from Cleaveland to Pittsburgh, and thence to Philadelphia, by the Juniata route, before a vessel could leave the Cuyahoga. The expense of transportation from Louisville to Pittsburgh, along the Ohio, will be much less than from Louisville to Cleaveland, by the Canal. Besides, if produce be once embarked on board a schooner, at Cleaveland, what will prevent its going, by the *Welland canal*, to the Oswego, or to Montreal?

FOREIGN.

Additional files of foreign papers have been received by late arrivals. The harvest in England and France promised to be very abundant. Cotton had fallen 3 pence per pound in price, and a further decline was apprehended. A new Association of Catholics is to be formed.

Greece.—The favorable news from Greece, in a preceding column, is confirmed by official letters from the Greek Government to the members of the Greek Committee in London. The following is an extract from one of the despatches:—

"The enemy before Navarino having experienced defeats at various times, is at present in distress, and is endeavoring to retire into the fortresses of Modon and Coron. We hope that none of them will escape us, and that their present position may serve them as a salutary lesson. On the 31st March, (12th April) a curious engagement took place. About one hundred Greeks, under General Macrojanis, sallied out of the fortress sword in hand, threw themselves on the centre of the enemy, and, after having killed more than 500, according to the most authentic information we have received, they returned into the fortress laden with booty, having lost only one of their companions, and with only seven slightly wounded. It is also proper to inform you of the heroic action of John Mavro-Michaelis, son of Petros Mavro-Michaelis. That young man accompanied by his brother George, had hardly learned that the enemy advanced towards Navarino, than he went to throw himself into that fortress with a body of soldiers. Unwilling to remain in that fortress he sallied forth and threw himself upon the enemy, and occasioned them a considerable loss. Death, however, deprived us of this young but worthy patriot; he received in that engagement a mortal wound. The Government, having remarked the sincere zeal of Petros Mavro Michaelis, who himself persuaded his son to perform this heroic feat, restored him to all those civil rights, of which circumstances had obliged it to deprive him last year. At present he is united with the other patriots who bravely vindicate the rights of their country.

We give you the agreeable news of a victory obtained by our brave Gouras over Oddyseus and his Turkish companions. We have sent you the details of this affair by M K."

The Canal Commissioners, of Pennsylvania, have appointed three surveyors and levellers, for the purpose of exploring the different routes for a canal to connect the eastern and western waters. William Wilson, of Lycoming, has been some time engaged upon the Sinnemahoning route (West Branch) John Mitchell, of Centre, and John Davies, of Harrisburgh, it is said will proceed to take surveys and levels of the routes by the Raystown and Frankstown branches of the Juniata.

We are informed that the Canal Commissioners were unable to procure the services of an engineer, of talents and standing to command public confidence, every person of eminence in this department being either engaged by the United States, or some of the states.

Harrisb. Chronicle.

The Union Canal company's work is progressing speedily, and is under contract as low down the Swatara as Hemaker's dam near Hummelstown. We understand that there is a scarcity of laborers on the line already given out, and this may perhaps account for the section from Hemaker's dam to Middletown not having been given out.

Harrisb. Chron.

The Hudson and Delaware canal is commenced; July 13, a public address was delivered at its commencement by P. Horne, Esquire, ☞ Mark! This is a canal to strike the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Lackawaxen in Luzerne county, call it what they will; and is meant not only to secure the coal trade of Wyoming to New York, but to lead off the trade of that valley and all the country above it, to New-York. We must be up and doing—and to do we must unite, heart and hand, or New-York will run away with half the trade that belongs to our own emporium, but union, liberality and zeal will secure all we can desire.

The canal from New-Haven to Northampton is commenced.

At New-York, workmen digging a foundation for a new building, struck a well made small vault, holding, according to report, an iron box of money! Lucky dogs, they.

The White Hall boatmen of New-York presented Gen. La Fayette the celebrated boat "American Star," which won the great race with Capt. Harris' boat; he takes it to France with him. *Vil. Rec.*

The second part of the "Tour of General *La Fayette* through the United States" was published at Paris on the 9th of May. Honorable notices are now published in the Paris Journals of the attentions paid to the General in this country.

On Sunday week, 16 black people, principally children, who had passed over from the Virginia shore to Washington city, that the children might be christened, were returning when the boat upset, and all but two were drowned.

More of the Ridiculous.—The Grand Jury of Milledgeville, Georgia, have found bills of indictment against the Indians who killed General M'Intosh, and Judge Johnson has thought proper to forward this information to the President of the United States. It seems that the Troupites of Georgia are determined to find the bottom of the pit of disgrace into which they have for some time been descending. Do not the Georgians yet know, that those Indians are governed by their own officers and their own laws—that they are as free as the mountain air they breathe, and as independent as Georgia planters? We would recommend it to the next Grand Jury of the Creeks, to present Governor Troup as a maniac, and a majority of the Georgia legislature as a grave collection of "noodles." *N. Y. Spec.*

☞WILLIAM B. FOSTER, of Pitt township, will be supported at the ensuing election for a Member of the State Legislature by a number of

VOTERS.

July 16, 1825.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

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OF THE

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OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Price 6¼ cts

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Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

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Geo. Cochran, *of Richard*, Agent.

[J. 29]—3t.

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Silversmith, 2d Street.

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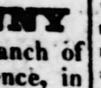
George Westenberger,

July 29, 1825.—3t.* *Near Philadelphia*

A HOUSE TO LET.



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July 29, 1825.—tf

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July 29—1t

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Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskiminetas river. All these tracts are settled The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt-Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Couch*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.

For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.

John Y. Barclay.

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E G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 4, 1825.

FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. N. ORLEANS *SUGAR*,

30 bbls. MOLASSES

30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,

150 Kegs Manufactured do

500 do. Juniata NAILS,

2000 Barrels SALT,

6 Hhds. WHITING,

20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,

30 Boxes TIN PLATES,

SHOT, assorted Nos.

Writing, Printing and Wrapping

PAPER,

&c. &c. &c.

Allen & Grant.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

☞A Warehouse to Rent.

Notice to Green Glass Blowers.

4 or 5 Good Workmen

ARE wanted immediately, to engage for works near the city of Philadelphia, where better prices than are now given west of the mountains, will be insured in cash. Advances will also be made to facilitate travelling to said works; and money paid during *the fire* as may be required. and at the end thereof their accounts settled up and paid off *in cash*. Sober and industrious men only will be employed.

Inquire of the subscriber, now in Pittsburgh, who is legally empowered to contract and article for the owners of said works, and may be consulted at the house of J. V. Guthrie, in the Diamond.

John Guthrie. Jr *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 29 1825.—3t*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th May last, a negro boy named SPENCER, of yellow complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, 23 years of age, slender make, speaks low when interrogated and has a sullen countenance. He may be easily detected by examining his right hand which was burnt when a child. and the finger much contracted. He may produce a free pass. forged in the clerk or deputy clerk's name, of Hardin county, as he absconded about two years since from that county and was said to have had one. The above reward will be given if taken in the state of Ohio, Illinois, &c fifty dollars if taken in Indiana, or twenty five if taken in this state, in the currency of the state, with all reasonable charges, when delivered to the subscriber living near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.

John Hughes, Jr.

July 29, 1825.—3t. mp

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth* day of *August next*, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and shew cause why we should not severally be discharged

Samuel Porter,
Of the city of Pittsburgh *Laborer.*
James Hedger,
Of said city *Laborer.*
Andrew Wilson,
Of said city *Bricklayer*
Joseph Coombs,
Of said city, *Blacksmith.*

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t sk.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, that I have applied to the court of common pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next*, for hearing me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think fit, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Christopher Bowen,
Farmer, Ohio township

July 29—3t.ejr.

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	12,500		12,500
1	5,660		5,660
1	5,000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10.000
57	100		5.700
114	50		5 700
285	20		5,700
1596	10		15,960
14364	5		71,820
16,500 Prizes.			$182,040
29,260 Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,

Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

July 15, 1825—td.

NOTICE.

PERSON having claims against the estate of Colonel DUNNING M'NAIR, late of Wilkins township, deceased, will please present them, properly attested. to either of the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Dunning R M'Nair,
Samuel H. Scott,
} Ex'rs.

July 1, 1825—4t.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st,

AT MARKET-ST. AUCTION ROOM

Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,

With a general assortment of

Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the sale will continue daily until the whole is sold.

N B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

Davis & Hanson,
Auctioneers.

July 29—ts.

To My Creditors

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said court have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,
Military Storekeeper

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t*

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

HAS OPENED HIS

ALDERMAN'S OFFICE

In Liberty, at the head of Wood street.

June 15.—3t.

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

And Two Sets of HARNESS,

FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825—tf.

A SECOND-HAND GIG,

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

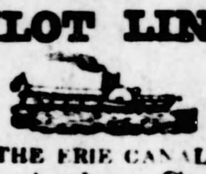
OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer.

Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 22—tf

PILOT LINE.



THE ERIE CANAL

Transportation Company,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will transport Goods from Albany to Buffalo, at the rate of *One Dollar* per hundred weight; and from New York at *One Dollar Twelve and a half Cents*, until the 15th of September next.

ROBERT HUNTER, *Agent, New York*
OLIVER PHELPS, *Albany*,
JOY & WEBSTER, *Buffalo.*

Buffalo, June 27 1825 [July 15,—3t]

The Greensburgh Brewery

FOR RENT.

I WISH to lease, for a term of years, the extensive Brick *BREWERY*, in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa. Being the only Brewery in a large district of country, and having been hitherto skilfully conducted, it has a valuable and well established custom. For further information, application may be made to Mr. George Shiras, Pittsburgh, or to

Eli Coulter.

Greensburgh, July 14 1825.—3t.

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR the erection of the STATE PENITENTIARY, will receive SEALED PROPOSALS, until the 1st of August next, for doing the

Plastering, Painting, and Copper-smith Work,

And for furnishing

NAILS & GLASS;

Part of which will be required this season, and the remainder next year, as the superintendent may direct.

Persons proposing for the Plastering are requested to state their terms, should the Commissioners determine upon providing all the materials, or lime and sand only

Magnus M Murray,
July 15, 1825—3t. *Clerk.*

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school-room lately occupied by Mr. H. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs. Leeky's' shop. He intends opening an

ENGLISH ACADEMY,

where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced, and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union. Gentlemen wishing to patronise him are requested to call at his school-room.

J M'Nevin.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825—3t.

CO-OPERATING SOCIETY.

In presenting the Constitution of the Co-operating Society to the public, the only desire of the Society is, to make known the principles on which it is founded, the objects it has in view, and the means proposed for carrying the same into effect.

It is believed that the Author of our nature has not only impressed on his rational creatures a desire for happiness, but has furnished them with the necessary means to obtain it; and that those powers and capacities he has given them, will, under proper restraints and wise regulations, not fail to produce it.

It is conceived that the existing state of society,—where strife, and contention, and opposition pervade almost every department of it,—is forced and unnatural; that it has a powerful tendency to pervert and counteract those feelings and affections, which, for the wisest and most benevolent purposes, were implanted in the human breast; and that society is capable of being formed on a different system, in which, by mutual exertion and co-operation, and a judicious introduction of the various discoveries and improvements in science, as applicable to the useful arts, a moderate degree of well directed human labor will procure, for every one, an ample supply of all the necessaries and comforts of life, and afford time and opportunity to all, who may feel disposed to embrace them, of attaining the highest degree of moral and intellectual improvement of which they are capable.

To Parents, whose solicitude for the future welfare of their offspring clings to them through all the vicissitudes of life, the advantages of the system present themselves with peculiar force. It enables those who have the charge of the education of the children, to withdraw their pupils from the overwhelming influence of bad example,—to inculcate, at their earliest age, the principles, and exemplify the practice, of justice and benevolence,—to form them to habits of industry and economy, and to lead their young minds to adopt, as an axiom, that in the exercise of an affectionate and sincere desire to promote the happiness of all around them, they will most effectually promote and secure their own.

When the hand of death removes the parents, the children, instead of being left to struggle with the dangers and difficulties of an unfeeling world, will be immediately adopted by the Society; especial guardians will be placed over them, and every means will be provided to supply, as far as possible, the place of their natural parents.

Those who become aged and infirm in the community, will, of right, have a claim to all the kindness and care which their respective cases may require.

To the young, who are entering on the career of life, and who vainly place their happiness on those artificial distinctions which prevail in the world at large, the Society has few inducements to offer; but to those whose object it is to secure solid and substantial happiness,—who are willing to unite with their fellow men, to obtain, by a moderate and salutary portion of labor, all the real comforts and conveniences of life,—who are disposed to cultivate their intellectual faculties to the utmost, and to live in the exercise of all those kind, charitable, and benevolent affections, which are at once the pride and the ornament of our nature, it may with confidence be stated, that no existing system of society promises equal advantages.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares are subscribed for, to justify the measure, a tract of land will be purchased; houses, and workshops, and machinery will be erected; schools, upon the most approved plans, will be established; and places of worship, for the accommodation of all denominations, will be provided.

Such are the faint outlines of the principles by which it is proposed the Society shall be governed. Sincerely hoping it may be instrumental in increasing the sum of human happiness,—in checking the progress of vice,—in promoting the cause of virtue, and of inculcating, and leading to the practice of that universal good will and benevolence towards mankind, which the Gospel so earnestly enjoins, it is commended to the protection and blessing of HIM, in whose hands are all events.

CONSTITUTION

OF

A Society to be Established in

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,

AND CALLED THE

CO-OPERATING SOCIETY.

We, the subscribers, believing that a community composed of a number of industrious individuals of different trades and occupations, with their families, would, by a proper union and co-operation of labor, skill and capital, founded on principles of equal justice, produce greater improvements in agriculture and the mechanic arts, obtain with more certainty the necessaries and comforts of life, and better secure to their children the blessings of education and sound morality, than could be produced, attained and secured by the same individuals and their families in general society, have ordained and established this a CONSTITUTION for a society to be called the "Co-operating Society."

ARTICLE I. *Society and Capital Stock.*

SECTION 1. The object of the Society shall be the establishing of a community of such individuals and families as feel disposed to associate together as one family, as soon as the circumstances of the Society will permit.

SECT. 2. Any person subscribing for one or more shares of the capital stock, shall be a member of the Society.

SECT. 3. Each share of the capital stock of the Society shall consist of one hundred dollars, payable in instalments of ten dollars each, at such times as the Council hereinafter mentioned, shall direct; provided, however, that no subsequent instalment, shall be demanded within thirty days after a previous instalment shall have been due and payable.

SECT. 4. Any subscriber who shall refuse or neglect to pay the first, or any subsequent instalment, within thirty days after it shall become due and payable, shall forfeit his membership, and all claim upon the Society for payment of such instalments as he may have already paid.

SECT. 5. The capital stock of the Society shall be transferrable; but no holder by transfer shall, by virtue thereof, be a member, unless elected by a majority of the members of the Society at a general meeting; and the stock owned by each member shall be pledged for the payment of his debts to the Society.

ARTICLE II. *Government of the Society.*

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a General Committee of twelve members, and a Treasurer.

SECT. 2. The President and General Committee shall compose a Council, five of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; the Council shall meet every Saturday, or oftener, if business shall require; and shall have the power of making rules for their own government, as a deliberative body.

SECT. 3. The Council shall have power to permit individuals to become members of the Society, on their subscribing for one or more shares of the capital stock, and to bargain for, and purchase, either personally or by agent, all property, real and personal, necessary to the wellbeing of the Society, and also to borrow money for the use and benefit of the Society, on legal interest, and pledge the property of the Society for all such purchases and moneys borrowed, provided that all the debts which shall be so created shall be made redeemable and payable as follows: not more than ten per centum to be redeemed and paid off, on or before the first day of April in the year one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one, and not more than ten per centum to be redeemed and paid off each succeeding year; and provided, that the whole amount of the debts of the Society bearing interest, including the capital stock, owned by members, shall in no case exceed one hundred thousand dollars: and any person of whom property real or personal shall be purchased as aforesaid on the credit of the Society, to the amount of one hundred dollars or upwards, or of whom the sum of one hundred dollars or upwards shall be borrowed as aforesaid on the credit of the Society, shall be admitted at any time to become a member of the Society, by diverting his claim upon the Society into the capital stock.

SECT. 4. The Council shall have power to appoint a Secretary, Sub-Committees, Agents and Superintendents, from their own body, or from the other members, to direct and manage the various branches of industry, and the different departments of the Society: also, to employ, from general society, skilful practical men to superintend and perform such duties as cannot be performed by members.

SECT. 5. In case of the absence or indisposition of the President, the General Committee shall appoint a President, pro tempore, from their own body.

SECT. 6. The Council shall have power to annul, vary, or renew all appointments made by them.

SECT. 7. The Council may, whenever they deem it expedient, make application to the legislature for an act of incorporation.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and receive all moneys due to the Society, and pay its disbursements on orders signed by the Secretary, and countersigned by the President, or a member of the general committee, whom the President may empower; the Treasurer and Secretary shall balance their cash accounts weekly, and submit them to the inspection of a sub-committee, who shall take such order thereon as may be necessary and expedient.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, with such aid as the Council may assign him, to keep a regular detailed statement of all the accounts of the Society, and cause such attention to be observed in registering the time of labor and services of the members, as will produce the greatest perspicuity and regularity in the individual and general accounts, and perform such other duties in his department as the Council may require. Also, to keep a journal of the minutes of the proceedings of all public meetings, and to preserve, with the greatest care, the archives and books of accounts of the Society.

SECT. 10. All the books of accounts, and minutes of the Society, shall be open to all the members.

ARTICLE III. *Elections.*

SECTION 1. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held, annually, on the first Monday of May, at ten o'clock in the morning, when an annual report of the state of the Society shall be read, and at such other times as the Council may deem expedient, on ten days' previous notice being given.

SECT. 2. An election for officers shall be held as soon as fifty male persons shall each have subscribed for one or more shares of capital stock, who shall continue in office until superseded; all subsequent elections shall be held annually on the first Monday of May, immediately after the annual report shall have been read at the general meeting, and the persons elected shall go into office on the next Saturday after each election.

SECT. 3. All elections shall be conducted by ballot; each member shall have one vote, and in every case a plurality of votes shall constitute a choice.

SECT. 4. In case of the death, removal or resignation of any officer whose election is herein provided for, the Council shall supply the vacancy by appointment, until the next general election.

SECT. 5. A committee of three members shall manage the first election, and all future elections shall be held by three members, who shall be appointed by the Council.

ARTICLE IV. *Community.*

SECT. 1. All the members of the community shall enjoy equal rights and privileges, and no distinction shall exist, excepting such as may be delegated to its officers, or to the members of different ages.

SECT. 2. Every member of the community shall be secured in the exercise and peaceable enjoyment of Political and Religious Liberty, in its fullest extent, under no other restriction than that of regarding the peace and harmony of the community, and of permitting to all the exercise of the same privilege.

SECT. 3. It shall be optional with any member of the Society to become a member of the community, at any time before the capital stock shall have been redeemed and paid off: but any member of the Society who shall not remove to the community, shall lose his membership as soon as the capital stock and interest shall have been repaid to him.

SECT. 4. No individual, excepting members of the Society, and the widows and children of members of the community, shall be admitted to membership in the community until he shall have passed a probation of six months therein, at the end of which time he may be admitted by the votes of three-fourths of the members, and it shall require a majority of the members to admit any individual on probation: probationary members shall receive equal comforts, and enjoy equal privileges with the members, excepting the right to vote or act at public meetings.

SECT. 5. Widows of members of the community, and females over twenty years of age, may be admitted to membership in the community; all female members shall enjoy equal advantages with male members, as it regards all pecuniary arrangements or dividends of profit, and retain their membership as long as they shall remain in an unmarried state.

SECT. 6. When the whole amount of capital stock shall be repaid to the stockholders, the community may declare, in a general assembly, whether the general committee shall consist of twelve members, as set forth in the first section of the second article, or whether it shall consist of all the members between certain ages, which ages the community shall designate.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of the Council to cause provision to be made by means of which the community may have a constant supply of necessary and wholesome food, and of medicines and medical attendance, for the use of the members and their families, and take such measures as will give to all the members and their families equal comforts.

SECT. 8. Any member of the community, or the widow of any member, who, from age, accident, natural infirmity, or any other cause, may be rendered unable to perform any services, and who shall not possess a sufficient credit on the books of the community, including capital stock of the Society, shall be maintained by the community so long as such individual may wish to remain therein, and shall receive every attention and comfort which kindness can administer.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the Council, in regulating the employment of the members and their families, to pay every regard to the age, abilities, and previous acquirements of each, consistent with the general good; and, as far as practicable, permit every individual, who may be so disposed, to occupy part of his time in agriculture.

ARTICLE V. *General Assembly.*

SECT. 1. A general assembly of all the members of the community may be called, at any time, by the President, or by one-tenth of the members thereof, on one day's previous notice being given; the President, or President pro tem. shall preside at all general assemblies; the general assembly may make rules for their own government, as a deliberative body, and adjourn from time to time, as the interests and convenience of the community may require.

SECT. 2. All general assemblies, regularly convened, shall have power to act; and in case of the absence of the presiding officers, the general assembly shall have power to appoint officers pro tempore.

SECT. 3. The general assembly shall have power to make by-laws for the community, and to amend the same, conformably to the constitution, for the maintenance of peace, order, and harmony among the members, and for the suppression of vice and immorality; but no unreasonable pecuniary fine, and no degrading or corporeal punishment, shall be inflicted.

ARTICLE VI. *Education.*

SECT. 1. The Council shall consider the right education and proper instruction of youth, the most important of all the departments committed to their care, and employ in its superintendence those individuals whose talents, attainments, and dispositions, render them best qualified for such a charge; they shall make such arrangements as will enable them to be educated together, as one family, in the schools and exercise grounds; take such measures as will ensure their being taught the usual branches of education, as well as the elements of the useful sciences, and, as far as practicable, to all a practical knowledge of agriculture, with a knowledge of some one useful manufacture, trade, or occupation; and cause such a course to be pursued, as will best promote the rendering of them healthful and active, as well as charitable, kind, and benevolent to all their fellow-creatures.

SECT. 2. The children and youth from two to twenty years of age, shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the community; and when they shall be twenty years of age, they shall be permitted either to become members, or to go out into general society.

SECT. 3. On the death of parents, their children shall become the peculiar care of the community, and proper persons shall be appointed to take charge of them, and supply, as far as possible, the place of their natural parents.

SECT. 4. It shall be a primary duty of the Council, by means of education and instruction in the different branches of industry, to equalize, as far as possible, the youth that may be brought up in the community, so that when they shall have attained an age at which it is usual to enter upon the world at large, they may be qualified either to support themselves out of the community, or remain upon terms equally honorable and advantageous to all.

ARTICLE VII. *Regulation of Accounts.*

SECT. 1. All the property of the Society, real, personal, and mixed, shall be common stock.

SECT. 2. The whole of the estate, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the Society, shall be pledged for the punctual payment of the legal interest on the debts owing by the Society, including the capital stock, payable annually, and for the ultimate extinction of the principal.

SECT. 3. The Council shall have power to fix and determine upon the mode of valuing the labor or services of the members of the community, and their families, and also, upon the mode of apportioning the expenses of members and their families, in the exercise of which power, they shall adopt such plans as will be most equitable in their operation, and most beneficial to the community.

SECT. 4. The Council shall establish the amount of compensation which shall be given to the Treasurer, for the performance of his duty as such, and the President and members of the general committee shall receive a fair compensation for their services as officers of the Society, the amount of which compensation shall be regulated and fixed by the members of the community, in such mode as they may establish by their by-laws.

SECT. 5. Each member shall be credited with any labor or service performed by himself or his family, and charged with all drafts made for his use on the treasurer, as well as with all property had by himself or his family of the community, and it shall be the especial duty of the Secretary, to cause such precautions to be observed as will prevent any member from drawing from the community more than may be to his credit for labor or services, having reference in all cases, to the proportion of the general expense account that will become chargeable to each individual.

SECT. 6. No book accounts shall be kept other than with members of the community, with persons residing or employed therein, with commercial agents, and with a bank or banks where moneys may be deposited; and all the current business of the Society, excepting with the before-mentioned individuals and institutions, shall be conducted for cash or barter only; excepting only that the Council may permit the issuing of negotiable notes, on the credit of the Society, for the purchase of materials or stock necessary to the manufacturing establishments of the Society; provided, that a greater amount than five thousand dollars of such notes shall not at any time be issued, outstanding, and unpaid, independently of the capital stock and debts created against the Society, according to the meaning and intent of the third section of the second article.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of a committee specially appointed for the purpose, annually, on the first day of April, to make report of the value of all the property of the Society, as well real as personal; and said report shall be submitted to the Council for approval or amendment: it shall be the duty of the Secretary, as soon as may be afterwards, to balance the accounts of each individual, as well as all other accounts, so that the state of all the accounts of the Society, and the nett results of the preceding year, may be known; the secretary shall then make one general consolidated report of the state of the Society, and submit the same to the Council for approval or amendment; and when passed, it shall be recorded on the books of the Society, and read at the annual general meeting.

SECT. 8. In case of the death of any member of the community, his legal representatives shall be entitled to receive fifty per cent. of an equal share of the profits accruing on the business or transactions of the community, between the annual settlement next subsequent to his admission thereto, and next prior to his death; and in case of the withdrawal or expulsion of any member, he shall receive the one half of the sum to which his legal representatives would be entitled in case of his death while a member of the community; excepting only, that if the community have sustained any unusual loss during the year of such death, removal or expulsion, the estimated loss shall be deducted from the previously ascertained profits, and the dividend aforesaid be paid upon the balance only.

SECT. 9. The surplus proceeds of the united exertions of the community which shall remain after paying off all rent, taxes, interest and current expenses, shall be regularly applied to the liquidation of the capital stock, and all shareholders or members, their heirs, executors or assigns, who may at any time refuse a tender of any reduction, general or partial, of the capital stock, which reduction shall not be less than ten dollars on each share, shall from that time forth, be debarred the right of claiming interest on the amount so tendered.

SECT. 10. No redemption or reduction of the capital stock shall be made by the Society, before the first day of April of the year 1831, without the consent of the members of the community, given in a general assembly; and not more than ten per cent. of the capital stock shall be redeemed and paid off in any one year, without the consent of the members of the community, in like manner given.

SECT. 11. If it appear on the first day of April of any year, prior to the year 1831, that the Society have sustained a loss on the whole transactions or business of such year, such loss shall be charged to the members in proportion to the wages credited or paid to each; and if it appear on the 1st day of April, 1831, or on the 1st of day April of any succeeding year until the capital stock shall have been paid off, that the nett profit of the transactions and business of such year do not amount to 10 per cent. on the original capital stock paid in, the deficiency shall be charged to the members, in proportion to the wages credited or paid to each.

ARTICLE VIII. *Amendment of the Constitution.*

SECT. 1. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution, without the concurrence of three-fourths of the members of the society in a general meeting, and the second section of the fourth article shall remain forever unalterable.

SECT. 2. All proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and be read at a general meeting of the members of the society; and no final passage of such amendment shall take place within three months after the same shall have been submitted.

ARTICLE IX. *Grievances.*

SECT. 1. If any differences shall arise between the members of the community, such differences shall be adjusted by a standing committee of five members, who shall be appointed by the Council, who, after hearing the parties, shall decide upon the case; and if either party be aggrieved by the award, he may appeal to the Council, whose decision shall be final.

SECT. 2. If the conduct of any individual be injurious to the community, and if it be so decided by three-fourths of the members of a general assembly, such member shall be expelled from the community.

SECT. 3. Any officer against whom complaints shall be made, shall, within fifteen days afterwards, be tried by a general meeting of the society; and if three-fourths of the members shall decide that the officer has been guilty of misconduct in office, he shall, forthwith, be removed.

SECT. 4. All complaints against officers must be preferred in writing, specifying the charges on which the accused is to be tried, and signed by one-fifth of the members; and the accused shall receive, from the secretary, a copy of the charges, in time to prepare himself for trial.

The number of names required by the 2d section of the 3d article having been placed on the subscription list, the subscribers met at the Jury Room in the Court-House in this city, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. and organized the Society by choosing

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, *President.*
JOHN SNYDER, *Treasurer.*

General Committee.

Mark Stackhouse,	Asa Waters,
Isaac Lightner,	John Marshal,
Samuel Smith,	James Byirgton,
M. B. Belknap,	Benjamin Page,
John Jones,	Joseph Armorer,
Martin Rahm,	Wm. Eichbaum, Jr.

The President and General Committee, constituting the Council, have appointed Magnus M. Murray, *Secretary* of the Society.

THE PITTSBURGH

Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale,
322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,

Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.

OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf

NOTICE.

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John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh June 10, 1825.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Agency of J. B. LAMBDIN for me, whether arising from his late general superintendence of my concerns, or from any power specially given by me, has ceased. All accounts to be settled by me alone.

Henry Holdship.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825—3

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed Monday the 15th day of August next at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Robert Boyd, *Boatman,*

July 14, 1825. Ohio Township

CO-OPERATING SOCIETY.

In presenting the Constitution of the Co-operating Society to the public, the only desire of the Society is, to make known the principles on which it is founded, the objects it has in view, and the means proposed for carrying the same into effect.

It is believed that the Author of our nature has not only impressed on his rational creatures a desire for happiness, but has furnished them with the necessary means to obtain it; and that those powers and capacities he has given them, will, under proper restraints and wise regulations, not fail to produce it.

It is conceived that the existing state of society,—where strife, and contention, and opposition pervade almost every department of it,—is forced and unnatural; that it has a powerful tendency to pervert and counteract those feelings and affections, which, for the wisest and most benevolent purposes, were implanted in the human breast; and that society is capable of being formed on a different system, in which, by mutual exertion and co-operation, and a judicious introduction of the various discoveries and improvements in science, as applicable to the useful arts, a moderate degree of well directed human labor will procure, for every one, an ample supply of all the necessaries and comforts of life, and afford time and opportunity to all, who may feel disposed to embrace them, of attaining the highest degree of moral and intellectual improvement of which they are capable.

To Parents, whose solicitude for the future welfare of their offspring clings to them through all the vicissitudes of life, the advantages of the system present themselves with peculiar force. It enables those who have the charge of the education of the children, to withdraw their pupils from the overwhelming influence of bad example,—to inculcate, at their earliest age, the principles, and exemplify the practice, of justice and benevolence,—to form them to habits of industry and economy, and to lead their young minds to adopt, as an axiom, that in the exercise of an affectionate and sincere desire to promote the happiness of all around them, they will most effectually promote and secure their own.

When the hand of death removes the parents, the children, instead of being left to struggle with the dangers and difficulties of an unfeeling world, will be immediately adopted by the Society; especial guardians will be placed over them, and every means will be provided to supply, as far as possible, the place of their natural parents.

Those who become aged and infirm in the community, will, of right, have a claim to all the kindness and care which their respective cases may require.

To the young, who are entering on the career of life, and who vainly place their happiness on those artificial distinctions which prevail in the world at large, the Society has few inducements to offer; but to those whose object it is to secure solid and substantial happiness,—who are willing to unite with their fellow men, to obtain, by a moderate and salutary portion of labor, all the real comforts and conveniences of life,—who are disposed to cultivate their intellectual faculties to the utmost, and to live in the exercise of all those kind, charitable, and benevolent affections, which are at once the pride and the ornament of our nature, it may with confidence be stated, that no existing system of society promises equal advantages.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares are subscribed for, to justify the measure, a tract of land will be purchased; houses, and workshops, and machinery will be erected; schools, upon the most approved plans, will be established; and places of worship, for the accommodation of all denominations, will be provided.

Such are the faint outlines of the principles by which it is proposed the Society shall be governed. Sincerely hoping it may be instrumental in increasing the sum of human happiness,—in checking the progress of vice,—in promoting the cause of virtue, and of inculcating, and leading to the practice of that universal good will and benevolence towards mankind, which the Gospel so earnestly enjoins, it is commended to the protection and blessing of HIM, in whose hands are all events.

CONSTITUTION

OF

A Society to be Established in

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,

AND CALLED THE

CO-OPERATING SOCIETY.

We, the subscribers, believing that a community composed of a number of industrious individuals of different trades and occupations, with their families, would, by a proper union and co-operation of labor, skill and capital, founded on principles of equal justice, produce greater improvements in agriculture and the mechanic arts, obtain with more certainty the necessaries and comforts of life, and better secure to their children the blessings of education and sound morality, than could be produced, attained and secured by the same individuals and their families in general society, have ordained and established this a CONSTITUTION for a society to be called the "*Co-operating Society.*"

ARTICLE I. *Society and Capital Stock.*

SECTION 1. The object of the Society shall be the establishing of a community of such individuals and families as feel disposed to associate together as one family, as soon as the circumstances of the Society will permit.

SECT. 2. Any person subscribing for one or more shares of the capital stock, shall be a member of the Society.

SECT. 3. Each share of the capital stock of the Society shall consist of one hundred dollars, payable in instalments of ten dollars each, at such times as the Council hereinafter mentioned, shall direct: provided, however, that no subsequent instalment, shall be demanded within thirty days after a previous instalment shall have been due and payable.

SECT. 4. Any subscriber who shall refuse or neglect to pay the first, or any subsequent instalment, within thirty days after it shall become due and payable, shall forfeit his membership, and all claim upon the Society for payment of such instalments as he may have already paid.

SECT. 5. The capital stock of the Society shall be transferrable; but no holder by transfer shall, by virtue thereof, be a member, unless elected by a majority of the members of the Society at a general meeting; and the stock owned by each member shall be pledged for the payment of his debts to the Society.

ARTICLE II. *Government of the Society.*

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a General Committee of twelve members, and a Treasurer.

SECT. 2. The President and General Committee shall compose a Council, five of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business: the Council shall meet every Saturday, or oftener, if business shall require; and shall have the power of making rules for their own government, as a deliberative body.

SECT. 3. The Council shall have power to permit individuals to become members of the Society, on their subscribing for one or more shares of the capital stock, and to bargain for, and purchase, either personally or by agent, all property, real and personal, necessary to the wellbeing of the Society, and also to borrow money for the use and benefit of the Society, on legal interest, and pledge the property of the Society for all such purchases and moneys borrowed, provided that all the debts which shall be so created shall be made redeemable and payable as follows: not more than ten per centum to be redeemed and paid off, on or before the first day of April in the year one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-one, and not more than ten per centum to be redeemed and paid off each succeeding year; and provided, that the whole amount of the debts of the Society bearing interest, including the capital stock, owned by members, shall in no case exceed one hundred thousand dollars: and any person of whom property real or personal shall be purchased as aforesaid on the credit of the Society, to the amount of one hundred dollars or upwards, or of whom the sum of one hundred dollars or upwards shall be borrowed as aforesaid on the credit of the Society, shall be permitted at any time to become a member of the Society, by converting his claim upon the Society into the capital stock.

SECT. 4. The Council shall have power to appoint a Secretary, Sub-Committees, Agents and Superintendents, from their own body, or from the other members, to direct and manage the various branches of industry, and the different departments of the Society: also, to employ, from general society, skilful practical men to superintend and perform such duties as cannot be performed by members.

SECT. 5. In case of the absence or indisposition of the President, the General Committee shall appoint a President, pro tempore, from their own body.

SECT. 6. The Council shall have power to annul, vary, or renew all appointments made by them.

SECT. 7. The Council may, whenever they deem it expedient, make application to the legislature for an act of incorporation.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and receive all moneys due to the Society, and pay its disbursements on orders signed by the Secretary, and countersigned by the President, or a member of the general committee, whom the President may empower; the Treasurer and Secretary shall balance their cash accounts weekly, and submit them to the inspection of a sub-committee, who shall take such order thereon as may be necessary and expedient.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, with such aid as the Council may assign him, to keep a regular detailed statement of all the accounts of the Society, and cause such attention to be observed in registering the time of labor and services of the members, as will produce the greatest perspicuity and regularity in the individual and general accounts, and perform such other duties in his department as the Council may require. Also, to keep a journal of the minutes of the proceedings of all public meetings, and to preserve, with the greatest care, the archives and books of accounts of the Society.

SECT. 10. All the books of accounts, and minutes of the Society, shall be open to all the members.

ARTICLE III. *Elections.*

SECTION 1. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held, annually, on the first Monday of May, at ten o'clock in the morning, when an annual report of the state of the Society shall be read, and at such other times as the Council may deem expedient, on ten days' previous notice being given.

SECT. 2. An election for officers shall be held as soon as fifty male persons shall each have subscribed for one or more shares of capital stock, who shall continue in office until superseded; all subsequent elections shall be held annually on the first Monday of May, immediately after the annual report shall have been read at the general meeting, and the persons elected shall go into office on the next Saturday after each election.

SECT. 3. All elections shall be conducted by ballot; each member shall have one vote, and in every case a plurality of votes shall constitute a choice.

SECT. 4. In case of the death, removal or resignation of any officer whose election is herein provided for, the Council shall supply the vacancy by appointment, until the next general election.

SECT. 5. A committee of three members shall manage the first election, and all future elections shall be held by three members, who shall be appointed by the Council.

ARTICLE IV. *Community.*

SECT. 1. All the members of the community shall enjoy equal rights and privileges, and no distinction shall exist, excepting such as may be delegated to its officers, or to the members of different ages.

SECT. 2. Every member of the community shall be secured in the exercise and peaceable enjoyment of Political and Religious Liberty, in its fullest extent, under no other restriction than that of regarding the peace and harmony of the community, and of permitting to all the exercise of the same privilege.

SECT. 3. It shall be optional with any member of the Society to become a member of the community, at any time before the capital stock shall have been redeemed and paid off: but any member of the Society who shall not remove to the community, shall lose his membership as soon as the capital stock and interest shall have been repaid to him.

SECT. 4. No individual, excepting members of the Society, and the widows and children of members of the community, shall be admitted to membership in the community until he shall have passed a probation of six months therein, at the end of which time he may be admitted by the votes of three fourths of the members, and it shall require a majority of the members to admit any individual on probation: probationary members shall receive equal comforts, and enjoy equal privileges with the members, excepting the right to vote or act at public meetings.

SECT. 5. Widows of members of the community, and females over twenty years of age, may be admitted to membership in the community; all female members shall enjoy equal advantages with male members, as it regards all pecuniary arrangements or dividends of profit, and retain their membership as long as they shall remain in an unmarried state.

SECT. 6. When the whole amount of capital stock shall be repaid to the stockholders, the community may declare, in a general assembly, whether the general committee shall consist of twelve members, as set forth in the first section of the second article, or whether it shall consist of all the members between certain ages, which ages the community shall designate.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of the Council to cause provision to be made by means of which the community may have a constant supply of necessary and wholesome food, and of medicines and medical attendance, for the use of the members and their families, and take such measures as will give to all the members and their families equal comforts.

SECT. 8. Any member of the community, or the widow of any member, who, from age, accident, natural infirmity, or any other cause, may be rendered unable to perform any services, and who shall not possess a sufficient credit on the books of the community, including capital stock of the Society, shall be maintained by the community so long as such individual may wish to remain therein, and shall receive every attention and comfort which kindness can administer.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the Council, in regulating the employment of the members and their families, to pay every regard to the age, abilities, and previous acquirements of each, consistent with the general good: and, as far as practicable, permit every individual, who may be so disposed, to occupy part of his time in agriculture.

ARTICLE V. *General Assembly.*

SECT. 1. A general assembly of all the members of the community may be called, at any time, by the President, or by one-tenth of the members thereof, on one day's previous notice being given; the President, or President pro tem. shall preside at all general assemblies; the general assembly may make rules for their own government, as a deliberative body, and adjourn from time to time, as the interests and convenience of the community may require.

SECT. 2. All general assemblies, regularly convened, shall have power to act; and in case of the absence of the presiding officers, the general assembly shall have power to appoint officers pro tempore.

SECT. 3. The general assembly shall have power to make by-laws for the community, and to amend the same, conformably to the constitution, for the maintenance of peace, order, and harmony among the members, and for the suppression of vice and immorality; but no unreasonable pecuniary fine, and no degrading or corporeal punishment, shall be inflicted.

ARTICLE VI. *Education.*

SECT. 1. The Council shall consider the right education and proper instruction of youth, the most important of all the departments committed to their care, and employ in its superintendence those individuals whose talents, attainments, and dispositions, render them best qualified for such a charge; they shall make such arrangements as will enable them to be educated together, as one family, in the schools and exercise grounds; take such measures as will ensure their being taught the usual branches of education, as well as the elements of the useful sciences, and, as far as practicable, to all a practical knowledge of agriculture, with a knowledge of some one useful manufacture, trade, or occupation; and cause such a course to be pursued, as will best promote the rendering of them healthful and active, as well as charitable, kind, and benevolent to all their fellow-creatures.

SECT. 2. The children and youth from two to twenty years of age, shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the community; and when they shall be twenty years of age, they shall be permitted either to become members, or to go out into general society.

SECT. 3. On the death of parents, their children shall become the peculiar care of the community, and proper persons shall be appointed to take charge of them, and supply, as far as possible, the place of their natural parents.

SECT. 4. It shall be a primary duty of the Council, by means of education and instruction in the different branches of industry, to equalize, as far as possible, the youth that may be brought up in the community, so that when they shall have attained an age at which it is usual to enter upon the world at large, they may be qualified either to support themselves out of the community, or remain upon terms equally honorable and advantageous to all.

ARTICLE VII. *Regulation of Accounts.*

SECT. 1. All the property of the Society, real, personal, and mixed, shall be common stock.

SECT. 2. The whole of the estate, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the Society, shall be pledged for the punctual payment of the legal interest on the debts owing by the Society, including the capital stock, payable annually, and for the ultimate extinction of the principal.

SECT. 3. The Council shall have power to fix and determine upon the mode of valuing the labor or services of the members of the community, and their families, and also, upon the mode of apportioning the expenses of members and their families, in the exercise of which power, they shall adopt such plans as will be most equitable in their operation, and most beneficial to the community.

SECT. 4. The Council shall establish the amount of compensation which shall be given to the Treasurer, for the performance of his duty as such, and the President and members of the general committee shall receive a fair compensation for their services as officers of the Society, the amount of which compensation shall be regulated and fixed by the members of the community, in such mode as they may establish by their by-laws.

SECT. 5. Each member shall be credited with any labor or service performed by himself or his family, and charged with all drafts made for his use on the treasurer, as well as with all property had by himself or his family of the community, and it shall be the especial duty of the Secretary, to cause such precautions to be observed as will prevent any member from drawing from the community more than may be to his credit for labor or services, having reference in all cases, to the proportion of the general expense account that will become chargeable to each individual.

SECT. 6. No book accounts shall be kept other than with members of the community, with persons residing or employed therein, with commercial agents, and with a bank or banks where moneys may be deposited: and all the current business of the Society, excepting with the before-mentioned individuals and institutions, shall be conducted for cash or barter only: excepting only that the Council may permit the issuing of negotiable notes, on the credit of the Society, for the purchase of materials or stock necessary to the manufacturing establishments of the Society; provided, that a greater amount than five thousand dollars of such notes shall not at any time be issued, outstanding, and unpaid, independently of the capital stock and debts created against the Society, according to the meaning and intent of the third section of the second article.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of a committee specially appointed for the purpose, annually, on the first day of April, to make report of the value of all the property of the Society, as well real as personal; and said report shall be submitted to the Council for approval or amendment: it shall be the duty of the Secretary, as soon as may be afterwards, to balance the accounts of each individual, as well as all other accounts, so that the state of all the accounts of the Society, and the nett results of the preceding year, may be known; the secretary shall then make one general consolidated report of the state of the Society, and submit the same to the Council for approval or amendment; and when passed, it shall be recorded on the books of the Society, and read at the annual general meeting.

SECT. 8. In case of the death of any member of the community, his legal representatives shall be entitled to receive fifty per cent. of an equal share of the profits accruing on the business or transactions of the community, between the annual settlement next subsequent to his admission thereto, and next prior to his death; and in case of the withdrawal or expulsion of any member, he shall receive the one half of the sum to which his legal representatives would be entitled in case of his death while a member of the community; excepting only, that if the community have sustained any unusual loss during the year of such death, removal or expulsion, the estimated loss shall be deducted from the previously ascertained profits, and the dividend aforesaid be paid upon the balance only.

SECT. 9. The surplus proceeds of the united exertions of the community which shall remain after paying off all rent, taxes, interest and current expenses, shall be regularly applied to the liquidation of the capital stock, and all shareholders or members, their heirs, executors or assigns, who may at any time refuse a tender of any reduction, general or partial, of the capital stock, which reduction shall not be less than ten dollars on each share, shall from that time forth, be debarred the right of claiming interest on the amount so tendered.

SECT. 10. No redemption or reduction of the capital stock shall be made by the Society, before the first day of April of the year 1831, without the consent of the members of the community, given in a general assembly; and not more than ten per cent. of the capital stock shall be redeemed and paid off in any one year, without the consent of the members of the community, in like manner given.

SECT. 11. If it appear on the first day of April of any year, prior to the year 1831, that the Society have sustained a loss on the whole transactions or business of such year, such loss shall be charged to the members in proportion to the wages credited or paid to each; and if it appear on the 1st day of April, 1831, or on the 1st of day April of any succeeding year until the capital stock shall have been paid off, that the nett profit of the transactions and business of such year do not amount to 10 per cent. on the original capital stock paid in, the deficiency shall be charged to the members, in proportion to the wages credited or paid to each.

ARTICLE VIII. *Amendment of the Constitution.*

SECT. 1. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution, without the concurrence of three-fourths of the members of the society in a general meeting, and the second section of the fourth article shall remain forever unalterable.

SECT. 2. All proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and be read at a general meeting of the members of the society; and no final passage of such amendment shall take place within three months after the same shall have been submitted.

ARTICLE IX. *Grievances.*

SECT. 1. If any differences shall arise between the members of the community, such differences shall be adjusted by a standing committee of five members, who shall be appointed by the Council, who, after hearing the parties, shall decide upon the case; and if either party be aggrieved by the award, he may appeal to the Council, whose decision shall be final.

SECT. 2. If the conduct of any individual be injurious to the community, and if it be so decided by three-fourths of the members of a general assembly, such member shall be expelled from the community.

SECT. 3. Any officer against whom complaints shall be made, shall, within fifteen days afterwards, be tried by a general meeting of the society; and if three-fourths of the members shall decide that the officer has been guilty of misconduct in office, he shall, forthwith, be removed.

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